

# SATURDAY NIGHT

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## THE SOVIET RUSSIAN MENACE—WHAT IS IT?

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### ALL HAIL THE REPUBLIC!

Left, pretty Senorita of Barcelona, draped in the new republican flag and wearing the cocked hat made famous by the French Revolution, leads the cheering crowds just after the creation of the Republic of Barcelona. Centre and right, similar scenes in Madrid. Note the flags of the new republic of Spain.

## THE FRONT PAGE

**M**AY 2, 1881, was a momentous date in the history of this country, for on that day the first sod for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway designed to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific was turned. With that simple event of half a century ago the whole subsequent history of Canadian progress and expansion is bound up.

The construction of a "Pacific Railroad", as it was at first called, was a pledge in fulfilment of the Confederation plan, given to the crown colony of British Columbia when she became a part of the Dominion in 1871. At that time Confederation was still on trial and in the unsettled condition of public opinion, the "Pacific Railroad" question bedevilled politics for nearly a decade. It wrecked the Macdonald Government in 1873. It nearly wrecked Confederation in 1876, when British Columbia threatened secession because of the failure of the Mackenzie administration to carry out Canada's pledge to build a railroad to the Pacific. The situation was saved for Canada by its Governor General the Earl of Dufferin who personally went to the mountain province (via San Francisco) and by his brilliant oratory persuaded its people that with the exercise of a little patience they would become partners in the glorious destiny he foresaw for the Dominion.

After he returned to power in 1878, Sir John A. Macdonald made the implementation of the pledge of 1871 a primary consideration and early in 1881 he had at last secured the co-operation of a syndicate whose more influential factors were as resolute a group of men as ever helped to build an Empire. In connection with this recent jubilee it is unnecessary to recall in detail the betrayals, the financial conspiracies, the almost unbearable anxieties, the political enmity and cowardice, which during the next few years tried the souls of the authors of the enterprise. Suffice it to say that at Craigellachie, B.C., on Nov. 7th, 1885, the last spike of the original main line was driven and on June 28th, 1886, the first C. P. R. train to the Pacific Coast left Montreal, arriving at Port Moody, B.C., five and a half days later,—years ahead of schedule, as named in the contract of 1881. A finer epic of peaceful achievement no land can boast.

**At** the outset this achievement was due to the colossal energy and emotional enthusiasm of George Stephen (afterward Lord Mountstephen), its first President. At 15 he had been working as an apprentice in a draper's shop at Aberdeen when a cousin induced him to emigrate to Montreal. At 40 he had become President of the Bank of Montreal, the greatest of Canadian financial corporations. He was 52 when he essayed the gigantic task of financing and building the C. P. R. and he and his associates pledged all their personal wealth to the cause. In the strenuous years which followed he owed most to two friends who had been bitter enemies and whom he succeeded in reconciling, Sir John A. Macdonald and Donald Smith. In 1889 he retired to spend a long and reposeful old age, assured of a permanent place in history.

In the task of construction, Stephen had the co-operation of two Americans of wide experience who had enjoyed an initial training on the first of Western railroads, the Illinois Central, the project of Lincoln's rival, Stephen A. Douglas. These were William Van Horne, afterwards a knight, and Thomas Shaughnessy, who died a member of the House of Lords. Van Horne was the General-in-the-Field and

Shaughnessy the Quartermaster General of the forces engaged in the great task and their superb efficiency was demonstrated in the early completion of the railroad.

Van Horne, the second President, who took office in 1889, was a man of most original and pungent personality. A book could be made of the anecdote which centres round his name. Perhaps the most characteristic relates to a season when Western farmers were getting only 35 cents a bushel for wheat. The C. P. R. President remarked to a friend that in his opinion they were being robbed by the grain dealers, and the latter suggested that the C. P. R. organize purchase at a better price. The idea appealed to Van Horne who secretly formed an agency to buy wheat at 50 cents per bushel. Wheat poured to the prairie depots in such quantities that there was insufficient rolling stock to handle it. Political enemies of the great corporation photographed the piles of bags on station platforms to illustrate a campaign of condemnation at the company's failure to serve the farmers, unaware that the C. P. R. itself owned the grain. Van Horne, laughing in his sleeve, made a novel use of the photographs by sending them to Europe to prove the overflowing abundance of the prairies, and stimulate immigration.

Though American by birth, Van Horne proved himself a most steadfast and patriotic Canadian. There were those who opposed the construction of a line through the rocky wilderness of Northern Ontario, and urged an international route via Sault Ste. Marie and St. Paul. In this crisis Van Horne proved a most valiant champion of an all-Canada route. The route, partially completed, enabled Canada to suppress the Riel rebellion of 1885 with comparative ease. Without it there might have been a different story to tell.

**I**N the present century the history of the railroad has been one of ever increasing expansion to keep pace with the needs and opportunities of a new era and modern ideas of service. Van Horne retired in 1899 and was succeeded by Thomas (Lord) Shaughnessy, his associate from early manhood, and equally superb as an executive. The latter took full advantage of the great tide of immigration and prosperity

### Progress in Twentieth Century

which began to alter the face of the West shortly after the beginning of the new century, and of Canada's growing place in the world at large. It was he who carried out a dream of Sir John Macdonald, namely, that the C. P. R. should become a great ocean corporation providing Canada with her own communication on the seas. This policy has been developed in ever increasing magnificence by his successor, Mr. Beatty. Lord Shaughnessy held the office of President until 1918, much longer than his two predecessors. His successor, the present Chief Executive, was practically his heir-designate. Mr. Beatty is the first to hold his great office who was not one of the "originals". He entered the company's law department in 1901, at a salary of \$50 per month. By 1913 he had risen to the office of general counsel. At that time Lord Shaughnessy sent for him and said he wished to make him a Vice President with important executive functions. Mr. Beatty's desire to stick to the legal side was so strong that he resisted for some time and when he did consent to become Vice President in 1914 made the proviso that he be allowed to retain the office of General Counsel. The thirteen years that have elapsed since he succeeded Lord Shaughnessy in 1918 have developed their own special problems—problems as difficult as those which confronted earlier Chief

Executives. But Mr. Beatty has handled them so ably and has grown so steadily in personal prestige that he has more than justified the foresight of Lord Shaughnessy who saw in him his logical successor.

From the outset the success of the C. P. R. has been due not merely to the unique executive capacity of its Presidents, but to their ability to select and work harmoniously with subordinates of high capacity also; and to produce an *esprit de corps* that permeates and increases the efficiency of the entire system. At the present time it is salutary to contemplate the history of the C. P. R. Its path has not always been one of roses, but the story of its past gives a warrant for the most abiding faith in Canada's future. It started with a capitalization of only \$25,000,000, backed by the government of a poor and sparsely settled country, which hardly realized the magnitude of the task to which it had set its hand. Through the building of the C. P. R. Canada grew out of parochial conceptions to ideals of nationhood. In perspective the courage of the original political and financial sponsors assumes vast relative proportions. But we believe that the present generation of Canadians is at heart not less courageous, less enterprising, less steadfast than the generation of 1881.

**THOUGH** Rt. Hon. Arthur Meighen is not a member of the Federal cabinet the public pays a great deal more attention to what he has to say on the economic problems of the day, than it does to those of most public men. In fact the prestige of the ex-Prime Minister as a thinker, is higher than when he was in public life, and is growing every day. His speech at the newspaper publishers' banquet in Toronto on April 29th was not only timely but will tend to seriously influence opinion. He presented a most logical and informative argument urging the reasons why the bankers of the world should endeavor to rehabilitate the values of silver and silver currency, as a first step toward the restoration of world prosperity.

**Mr. Meighen on Currency Question**

One of the causes of the present stagnation of trade in Occidental countries is undoubtedly the loss of purchasing power inflicted on countless millions of Asiatics through debased silver values. It is a problem in which Canada is vitally interested not only because British Columbia is the second greatest silver-producing territory in the world, but because of the inestimable importance of Oriental trade to our ports on the Pacific and to Canadian producers generally.

The trouble with too many silver advocates is that they tie up their arguments with so many fads and "isms", and fantastic accusations and predictions, that they unconsciously make their cause ridiculous. But Mr. Meighen's calm and thoughtful presentation of the subject, and his suggested remedies, command and demand the most serious attention.

**T**HERE is an old saying "What is home without a mother?" There is an even more difficult constitutional question "What's a House without a Speaker?" The legislature of Prince Edward Island found itself in a strange predicament, the other day — a predicament unique in Canadian parliamentary annals, we are inclined to think.

### Puzzle in Island Province

Late in the afternoon of the 15th April, it transpired that the Speaker, Hon. David MacDonald, had been seized with slight congestion of the lungs and was unable to return to the chamber. As no Deputy Speaker had been appointed — this is the case, as a matter of fact, with the majority of the provincial legislatures — a motion to adjourn could not legally be made, as it is the province of the chair alone to put all motions to the house. For some tense moments to

some fearful minds there loomed up the possibility of the hardy Island legislators remaining in session until the Speaker's recovery, or the arrival of the Great Kalends, whichever event should first happen. Providentially, it occurred to some ingenious souls that the Gordian knot might be cut by a unanimous declaration, on the part of all the members, that six o'clock had arrived — in other words, to "call it a day" — and to adjourn until three o'clock the next day. We rather wonder, by the way, whether the technical correctness of the expedient was on a par with its undoubted ingenuity.

However, the next day the Speaker was still too unwell to resume his duties. A Deputy Speaker could not be appointed in his absence, so Mr. MacDonald resigned, and, with the consent and approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, Hon. Charles Dalton, a new Speaker was appointed in the person of Mr. W. F. Stewart, of Strathgarny, M.L.A., for the first district of Queen's county, a lineal descendant of Colonel John Stewart, the Speaker of Prince Edward Island's first legislative assembly.

Prince Edward Island has thus the distinction of affording the country an object lesson of the fact that a legislature without a Speaker is very much like "Hamlet" without the prince, from the viewpoint of functioning efficiency. Many of us are apt to be unmindful of the onerous nature of a Speaker's duties and the multifarious character of the rules and orders that it devolves on him to enforce. The Speaker of the House of Commons in England does not emerge from the twilight that shrouds the origin of his office until the reign of Edward III, but such a functionary is believed to have been in existence half a century before that; so that the office may fairly be called one of high antiquity as well as high authority.

**I**T IS announced that a convention of the Ontario Liberal-Conservative Association may be held in June to ratify the elevation of Hon. George S. Henry to the post of Premier of Ontario. Recent events have made this ceremony a mere formality. Early in the winter when Hon. G. Howard Ferguson astonished his followers by the announcement of his intention to accept the post of High Commissioner in London, there was some debate as to who should step into his shoes. Certain Conservatives were of the opinion that a convention should be called to choose the leader who would automatically become Premier. But such a plan would hardly work constitutionally, for it is necessary that the new Premier should be sworn in so soon as possible after the reigning first minister resigns. Had it been possible to hold an immediate convention it is possible that two or three names would have been submitted in opposition to that of Mr. Henry. But now it is quite certain that Mr. Henry, who took office as the choice of his cabinet colleagues,—a choice concurred in by the Conservative members of the Legislature,—will be unanimously endorsed. This is in part due to the ease and good humor with which he overcame all opposition, such as it was, during the recent session, and to the business-like speed with which he handled public affairs. A few months ago it looked as though the session would be a rather difficult one for the government, but the reverse proved to be the case.

### To Ratify Premier's Elevation

Of course Mr. Henry cannot look for a continuance of such pacific conditions as the next provincial election draws nearer. At present he is carrying too big a burden of responsibility in serving not merely as Premier but Minister of Highways and Minister of Education, portfolios which embrace an enormous volume of petty routine, and in the interest of the public as well as of the government, a cabinet re-adjustment should be arranged at an early date.



# THE RUSSIAN MENACE—WHAT IS IT?

National Capitalism Rather Than Communism the Prevailing Principle—Russia's Dual Monetary System—Gold Standard Abroad and Fiat Money at Home—Industrialization Involves Problems More Difficult Than for Western Peoples

By "TOM O'LINCOLN"

SERIOUS evidence exists that a panic, with unforeseen consequences, is being provoked with regard to the so-called Russian Menace. It is headlined in sensational and contradictory phrases: "Greater Experiment than the Great War," "Humanity Adrift," "A Nation Enslaved," "The Birth of Antichrist," "Marvellous Success of Socialism," "Poverty Deified," "The Triumph of Matter over Mind," and "The Communist Menace to the World." Well, whatever it may be, it is certainly not a menace of Communism, because the general trend of affairs in Russia is a greater menace to Communism than to any other "ism." The Menace is "nationally capitalistic" and in the course of this article two most important points will be introduced, touching on the menace but not generally realized by the public, proving this contention.

We are asked to visualize a united people of some 163,000,000, increasing more rapidly than the rest of Europe, with larger area, population and rate of increase than the whole of North America, deliberately and maliciously setting to work to produce a mass of goods so cheaply that they will glut the markets of the world. From a selfishly national point of view, if we knew how to distribute the benefits of such a performance by such an altruistic people, it would perhaps not be too bad if the Russians performed all the hard labor and provided us all with homes, food, clothing, cars and amusements for nothing. Examined in detail, however, the facts do not support the contention that Russia is trying to do anything of the kind, nor that she could do it if she tried.

With a certain modicum of justice Russia is accused of:

1. Using a system of forced labor and other means to produce at costs below the production costs of other nations.
2. Dumping on foreign markets at prices below costs.
3. Preparing future production at still lower costs.

but an impartial consideration of these charges leaves room for some comfort.

**Production Costs.** A comparison of Russian costs of production with costs in other countries is most difficult, as no actual grounds exist for such comparison. This is the most important point, that whether Russia realizes it or not, she has rejected the Gold Standard entirely for internal use, and has actually adopted a standard of "labor-day-production". In other words, when goods are produced by labor, their cost is only that of other labor performed to satisfy the requirements of the producer. Russia has, of necessity, retained the Gold Standard for her dealings with other countries, so that she deals in two currency units, the internal Rouble representing the labor standard and the foreign rouble representing the gold standard. So long as this state of affairs can exist, it is bound to work to the advantage of Russia. As an example: It costs 25.—Roubles to produce a bushel of wheat in Russia, and 25 to 35 Roubles can be purchased in Berlin for \$1.—. It is, however, quite simple to reduce the cost of wheat in Roubles in Russia, by supplying requisite equipment at a cheaper rate, say seed for 2 Roubles per bushel instead of 30 Roubles, as their "Gold" exchange would permit; tractors, oil, gasoline, etc., accordingly. In this case, their costs of production would be very low, say Rs.2.— per bushel. But they could still purchase Rs.30.— for each Dollar realized by the sale of the wheat, and thus be enabled to sell at 7 cents.

A minor consideration in the calculation of costs of production is that the standard of living of the workers in Russia is lower than the standard in countries of Western civilisation, temporarily at any rate, and these two facts, viz. the "labor-day-production" standard of currency and the low standard of living, actually enable Russia to produce at lower costs.

**Dumping.** Bearing the above considerations in mind, Russia cannot be accused of dumping at prices below cost; however she can be rightfully accused of selling goods to foreign countries which she should use for herself for domestic consumption. For instance, the domestic consumption of wheat in Canada is about 100,000,000 bushels, or shall we say roughly 10 bushels per person of population for seed and food. A much greater proportion of the Russian diet is composed of bread and other cereals, so that to reach Canadian standards the consumption should be at least 15 bushels per person, or at least 2,400,000,000 bushels per annum. The total production has never yet reached that figure and possibly never will. Rye and Barley take the place of wheat to a great extent in human food. The diet of horses, cattle and poultry is entirely inadequate and the numbers greatly decreased by the famine years of 1916-1924. However, in spite of these facts, Russia is selling wheat abroad that she should use at home, and the same remarks apply to other products. If the standard of living is to be that of other nations, Russian dumping consists of selling what she should use for herself. She claims that she needs other things more and sells in desperation. This may be a fair claim to the extent that it is honest. It provides, at any rate, the basis for negotiation.

**Preparing Future Production.** In making an estimate of the future, various factors must be considered:

a. With regard to the export of cereals, it must be borne in mind that the standard of living in Russia must progress. Such progress includes the establishment of herds of beef and butter producing pedigree cattle, bacon producing hogs of economic type, flocks of chickens, geese, turkeys and other poultry of economic type. Without these, which are at present totally absent, farming in Russia is unsound and irrational and indeed unsatisfactory. They will enormously increase the domestic consumption of cereals and eventually Russia will disappear totally from the world wheat market.



SHOCK TROOPS OF THE ANTI-RELIGIOUS CAMPAIGN IN RUSSIA  
Collective farmers listening to reports on the spread of Atheism at a meeting of the "Godless" in the Peasants' House in Moscow.

—Wide World Photos.

b. With regard to articles of a more technical nature, it must be borne in mind that with the same plant, tools, equipment and power, a given number of Russian workmen cannot produce the same quantity of goods as the workmen in countries whose industries have been established for a hundred years; probably the Russian workman never will produce the same quantity, as mechanical inclination seems lacking from his character. This is a serious consideration in calculating the future. The output of workmen in lumber camps seems to be only one sixth of that of proficient men in Canadian camps; in machine works it seems to be only one sixteenth and on the wheat fields only one quarter of Canadian output.

c. There will also be a very natural limit to the generosity of the Russian producers in giving something for nothing. Actually in selling cheaply they are depriving themselves of the benefits of their labor surplus, i.e. of comforts, luxuries and progress. The natural Russian is very generous indeed, probably more generous than any other nation. However, he does eventually expect some appreciation, if not actual recompense, for his generosity.

**Propaganda.** With some modicum of justice, Russia is also accused of Propaganda in behalf of Communism and Atheism in other countries, which is supposed to cause:

1. Economic discontent.
2. Destruction of the stability of the foundation of Western civilisation.

Of course, after the recent experiences of the Great War, the least said about propaganda the soonest mended, and the remedy against such propaganda is so apparent that the charge becomes ridiculous. Russia is preaching Communism and practising National Capitalism. This fact and the inevitable conclusion should be apparent to a child's intelligence. Moreover, it is axiomatic that Communism and Prosperity cannot exist together in any state. Where Prosperity does not exist, it is unnecessary to preach Communism, it tends to propagate itself. The responsible parties for the spread of Communism in any country are those who deliberately produce poverty of the masses and no attempt of shifting this responsibility can be accepted.

And with regard to Atheism; philosophically they are not proving the non-existence of God, they are simply transferring His residence from some vague, indefinable region into the hearts of mankind. They are not afraid of some illusory power, preached to them for generations by a corrupt church, but which they never experienced for good or evil, but they are afraid of the Power within fellow men that demands fair and square treatment for all in moral issues. In other words they deny the experience of a God Who can be shorn of His powers and His laws set at defiance by an organization managed by men. Moreover, the success of any propaganda must be judged by its results and the result of so-called atheistic propaganda in the whole world has certainly forced the church into a more humane and theocratic position, so that a world-wide movement is under way for the real theocracy of the church, that is to say the establishment of the only Divine Law existing, that includes all other laws within itself, namely: "God is essentially Love, and a christian-godly life is the actual living of Love to all fellowmen." Under these circumstances the so-called atheistic Russian propaganda must be reckoned with as having secured its results to the advantage of the very organization it attacked, by having forced it into taking the correct attitude spiritual to things material.

**Five Years Plan.** The great Bugbear, however, of the Russian Menace is seen in the accomplishment of the Five Years Plan. This is set up for enthusiasm or for despair, for emulation or for ridicule. With entire disregard for the British sense of justice it is assumed guilty, judged and condemned by many, before having a chance to prove its innocence.

Actually the Five Years Plan presumes to establish in Five Years the skeleton or nucleus of industry in a country where an industrial plan was almost entirely lacking. There may have been wild statements made as to what Russia may eventually accomplish when the skeleton plan, to be built in five years, will, after the lapse of many more years, receive flesh and sinews, but the fact remains that the Five Years Plan provides only a very sketchy nucleus for industrial development.

The idea of "industrialising" Russia is absurd in itself, as by nature and inclination Russia is a pastoral nation without mechanical ability or the gift of imbibing it. As industry-organising administrators the Russians are a "frost", always have been and always will be. They even resent the assistance of foreign experts to teach them methods and processes and, whilst friendly and hospitable to them as individuals, will never adopt their ideals in industry. The experiment of industrialisation may last for five years or fifty, will probably last for as many years as the nation will exist, and great progress will doubtless be made, in that certain industries will function in a manner satisfactory to the Russians themselves. However, with few exceptions, Russia will never produce manufactured goods at a price competitive with other manufacturing nations who are skillful enough to use the same standards of production costs. The natural order of events will force such a high standard of living in Russia that will destroy any menace of productive competition.

As far as its economic importance is concerned, the Five Years Plan is not a danger to the rest of the world and will not become a danger. A few headlines could sum up the whole results: "Tractor factory only 6% of estimates." "Transportation 35% behind requirements." "Collective wheat costs Rb.25.— per bushel, thus forcing currency crisis." "Lumberjacks eat more food-value than they produce lumber." "Motor cars unreliable." "Textiles not durable", etc., etc. It would, however, appear that sight has been lost of the real reason for the inception of the Five Years Plan. Rightly or wrongly, justified or unjustified all Russia is awaiting the fulfilment of the pledge of the Communist Party that a general election will sooner or later be held to elect the members of a Constitutional Assembly, who will decide what is to be the Constitution of the Nation, and who will rule the country until legal representation is obtained by a second general election. In effect, the Five Years Plan definitely places the date for such election, at least so far as the general public is concerned. During that time the Communist Party has opportunity of justifying its existence and the measures it took to secure the benefits of the Revolution. Perhaps, by prolonging the Five Years Plan to ten years, they can postpone the election. Perhaps they will feel justified in going to the country at the end of Five Years on the record they will have established. In other words, the Plan produces a certain industrial electorate favorable to the Party and also produces a record of real undoubted progress for the nation.

On the other hand, however, there are two considerations which appear to determine the period of Communist Party absolutism. Firstly, if the Plan succeeds in entirety, the nation at large will so appreciate the actual or expected prosperity, that the electors will not be likely to vote for a Communist program. Secondly, if the plan should fail, after costing so much in the way of sacrifice, both material and mental, then the Communist Party could not expect to be elected by the general public to carry on a catastrophic program. As a party, the Communists are in a cleft stick and were forced by circumstances to create a power to their own eventual destruction. The individual members, however, are trying to establish a reputation for organising capacity, are remaining in the eye of the public, keeping others out, and hope that when the election is forced upon them they will be successful as candidates to the Constitutional Assembly.

**The Real Menace.** The success of the Five Years Plan, as a Plan of industrialisation, either economically or politically can only be of academic interest to other nations, as it is only a symptom of a deeper menace to nations of Western civilisation. The second important point of this article is in the deeper menace, viz., in the fact that whether Russia realizes it or not, she has rejected the Western system of distribution of commodities and has adopted a system of great potentialities in its stead. This is the real Russian menace and it is with regard to this menace the decision must be taken, either to adopt its advantages or to destroy it in its inception, if that is still possible. There is no doubt whatever that the Co-operative system was generally accepted in Russia by the acceptance of the Revolution, and the Communist Party was forced to incorporate it, as a Collective system, into their plans. It is doubtful whether the idea of co-operative distribution of goods will ever be eradicated in Russia. There can only remain the doubt as to whether the advantages of this co-operative distribution will be entirely counterbalanced by whatever system of production they eventually employ.

The Western system of commerce permits the taking of legitimate profits on the prices of commodities at every stage between the producer and the consumer, and the complexities of Western civilisation force the commodities through almost innumerable stages.

Starting from bedrock, the co-operative system is not hampered by so many stages of distribution. For instance one can grab a herring by the tail at the fish market and carry it home, instead of its having been boiled in oil, mixed with tomato sauce and spices, hermetically sealed in a tin, taken from market to factory, factory to wholesaler, wholesaler to local wholesaler, from local wholesaler to retailer, and delivered in a motor truck to your door with a can-opener to open the can and leave it in the same position it started in. One retailer and his staff deals with the requirements of a whole community, instead of there being a multiplicity of families to support from the work.

Moreover, the co-operative system does not permit the taking of any profits over and above the actual costs of distribution, and if a miscalculation of these costs has been made that results in a surplus, it is distributed amongst the members as dividends commensurate with the purchases they have made.

**The Remedy.** The great battleground for the clash between Russian and Western business is seriously defined by two economic facts:

1. The adoption of a currency based on the value of production of a day's labor, and,
2. The adoption of the co-operative system of distribution of commodities.

All other factors, such as possible or impossible industrialisation, atheism or religion, sanctity of family life or state responsibility for children, chauvinism or internationalism, all these things pale into insignificance and will adjust themselves according to the nature-given psychology of the many nations forming the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. The Constitution of the nation will be adjusted by the citizens of the nation when the proper moment arrives, according to their unquestioned rights. But the point before all other nations is how to meet the circumstances created all over the world by Russia's adoption of the new economic policy.

1. Proper scientific, statistical research into the relation of the costs of commodities in terms of labor required to produce them, would undoubtedly prove Western producers to be in a favorable position to compete with Russia at any time, present or future.

2. A return to gold as a standard of currency, instead of a commodity, would undoubtedly secure this favorable position for all time.

3. Proper scientific, statistical research can also ascertain how much increase to cost the products of western civilisation can bear, through the cumbersome and luxurious system of distribution, to leave them still competitive with goods produced by the Russian system at higher cost but distributed cheaply.

4. Human nature being what it is, a knowledge of western standards of living carefully disseminated in Russia, even if only through the medium of high-power European Radio Broadcasting stations, would rapidly produce the demand for similar or better standards there. A combination of those four methods of dealing with the menace would provide a satisfactory and successful solution.

**The Wheat Conference.** The conference between the wheat producing nations at Canada House in London next month is of particularly vital interest to Canadians at the moment, especially in view of the dumping policy officially sanctioned by our neighbour. The panicky statements of personally interested parties with axes to grind have unfortunately stamped our government into an unconsidered political step, which has already brought earned retaliation. The dignified tone of the Russian reply and their acceptance of the invitation to the conference gives the affair a hopeful aspect. Their forebodings with regard to the U.S.A. and the fulfilment by the recent decision of that country to sell grain at 25% of its cost would teach us that Russia is also vitally interested in the orderly marketing of wheat. There would seem then to be no insuperable objections or hindrances to a peaceful settlement of the questions at issue. The Russian representatives will undoubtedly desire to commence preliminary negotiations, before the conference, to settle outstanding matters in principle. If this is not done, then the conference is bound to fail and we shall see all the great wheat producers engaged in a profitless and catastrophic race to market their

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# THE UNIVERSE IN MICROCOSM

Movements of Stars Reproduced in Adler Planetarium at Chicago  
—The Years Reduced to Minutes

By D. WALTER THOMSON

A YEAR passes in seven seconds! The outer planets move in their appointed orbits many thousand times faster than their normal pace. An entire year of astronomical events take place within the space of a few moments. Mars revolves about the sun in just seven minutes; Jupiter creeps along at the rate of fifty minutes; Venus maintains a lively speed of 148 seconds, while Mercury whirls about a complete circle in only fifty-eight seconds! Impossible? Then enter with us that show place of astronomical acrobatics supreme—the Adler Planetarium in America's second city, and see how the heavens appear in this earth's most unique man-made display. Come with us and contemplate a mighty universe in action and thrill as never before when your doubts give place to astonishment and wonder.

Out on the Chicago lake front, some distance removed from the hustle and roar of the busy Loop, and built close to the rocky shores of Lake Michigan, stands the great domed form of the new Adler Planetarium and Museum. A gift to the South Park Commissioners by Max Adler, this institution contains some priceless riches in the form of treasured observation instruments and astronomical information, gleaned from over the entire world—a great accumulated store of human sky-lore. Uniformed attendants guide us to the spacious rotunda or lecture hall, where already the afternoon crowd has commenced to gather. Nearly six hundred persons can be accommodated by the seating capacity within its walls. The seats are arranged in circular rows and in the centre stands one of the world's rarest instruments, and the only one of its kind presently in existence upon this continent. Constructed in Europe, this Planetarium instrument, so odd looking in shape, contains within its huge, complicated mass of metal work (fashioned into a form resembling that of a gigantic steel dumb bell) a precious store of marvels in miniature.

As we enter the rotunda, a white dome spreads over our heads. Presently the whiteness dims and vanishes into a light blue canopy above. The room has darkened—only the outline of a silhouette pattern of Chicago's skyline and lake horizon remains visible—as the lecturer takes his place within a small booth at the rear of the room and commences to speak. Inside that booth lies an intricate array of electrical apparatus, responsive to the most delicate touch. The audience, enshrouded in the gloom, becomes mysteriously still as the faint humming of motors is heard. Then overhead, as if by celestial magic, appears the Moon, its faintly glowing orb slowly gathering form and shape—a perfect image. The Sun and that great procession of planets of the solar system, follow in rapid succession. One by one they come into view—first Jupiter, then Mars, Venus, Saturn and the rest—all in their properly appointed places, shining out of the darkness overhead like true stars. But the most amazing spectacle is yet to appear!

An audible gasp of sheer surprise and astonishment interrupts the smooth flow of the lecturer's remarks. For just at this stage of the proceedings the onlookers never fail to exclaim "Ah". You can sense it rippling around the great chamber, genuine with wonder. It is easy to realize, as a member of that audience, that this expression of amazement is an invariable, spontaneous and insuppressible accompaniment to that first glimpse of the Planetarium heavens. The professor has been speaking clearly and rapidly as the miniature universe overhead unfolds itself. He has been describing each of the main planets as they appear, but as suddenly as the interrupting gasp of surprise, we find ourselves gazing at the images of apparently countless stars, twinkling and sparkling with all the realism which glorifies a perfect, cloudless night sky.

THE images of over 8,900 stars—all in exact formations, shine down from the vaulted dome above. Even the Milky Way with its faint cloudy glow may be discerned. The Big Dipper or Great Bear, the Plough, the Seven Sisters—all those fabled constellations so familiar to us all flash and gleam above us, exact counterparts of the stars they represent. By means of a moveable lighted arrow or pointer, which travels rapidly across this Tom Thumb universe at the whim of the lecturer, the designs formed by star-groups and clusters are traced, explained and made apparent. Orion with his flaming sword; the Scorpion and all their myriad starry companions reveal their glittering outlines in a manner most impressive to the unschooled layman. Surprise follows surprise, and thrill succeeds thrill. One moment we see the night sky as it appears in tropical parts, with the

Southern Cross hung majestically in the equatorial heavens, and the next instant we are being shown the constellations as they would greet the eye in Arctic regions. The day, the year, the whole precessional cycle of the planets, are shortened to minutes and seconds. Sunrises flushing the eastern sky with the approach of dawn, and sunsets leaving a beautiful after-glow—such are reproduced with wonderful truthness to the daily phenomena.

It is not possible to leave the Planetarium performance without possessing a deep conviction that there should be such an instrument in every large community. For it combines scientific knowledge with vivid entertainment in a manner at once delightful and convincing. The Planetarium provides thrills while it educates, creates lasting impressions of the universe in which we live and of the complicated relations and motions of the heavenly bodies, removing at the same time old mental misconceptions as to its real nature and extent. In a word, the Planetarium, as that significant motto carved over its entrance would indicate, serves as a human medium "to emphasize that under the great celestial firmament there is order, interdependence and unity."

Chicago, through the public-spirited bequest of Max Adler, is the first city upon the North American continent to build a Planetarium. Soon Philadelphia will follow with a second projection instrument, housed in a part of the new Science Museum of the Franklin Institute. Europe has advanced further than the rest of the world in the matter of disseminating astronomical knowledge among the general public. Fifteen German cities now possess their own Planetariums, among them Munich, Jena, Berlin, Hamburg, Hanover, Nuremberg and Leipzig. So also does Vienna and Rome and Moscow. Within eight months after the first Planetarium was established in Jena, seventy-eight thousand visitors felt their imaginations stimulated and their minds stirred by a new vision and comprehension of this universe. Surely some of our Canadian cities or citizens can be persuaded to invest in such an inspiring medium of revelation!

THE Planetarium projection instrument is of German invention and manufacture, marvellous in its Teutonic ingenuity and minute engineering accuracy. The old German city of Jena, famous as the historic home of Goethe, Schiller and Hegel, has been recently transformed from a cradle of universal philosophy into a centre of scientific pursuit and achievement as such relate to a universe infinitely challenging in its profound space and immense depths. For it is in Jena that these vast Carl Zeiss optical works have created and fashioned these almost incredible instruments.

Let us examine for a moment this giant dumb-bell with its 119 optical projectors—the whole intricate piece of beautifully designed machinery weighing 3500 pounds and valued at approximately seventy-five thousand dollars. On both ends of the slanting centrepiece of steel framework there are placed huge metal "helmets" not unlike those worn by deep-sea divers. Within each of these helmets is a powerful incandescent lamp. Set into the sides in various positions are 16 lenses, and behind each lens is a diaphragm bearing the various stars in their proper places and groups in relation to one another. These project slender, invisible pencils of light, corresponding to each star, to the vaulted domed ceiling of the Planetarium. There is no overlapping, no confusion of images, nothing is crude or unreal, but rather so precalculated is the concavity and arrangement of the lenses, that the spectator experiences a perfect illusion of the sky on a clear night.

By means of these projectors, not only are the images of the planets reproduced in addition to thousands of stars, but the Milky Way is pictured as well. The effect of this softly glowing phenomenon of the heavens is secured by means of little gadgets attached to the side of the apparatus. Starry clusters and shapeless nebulae and numerous constellations are displayed overhead through the operation of these mechanisms. One helmet of the machine projects the stars of the Northern hemisphere, the other those of the Southern skies. In the Planetarium one travels thousands of miles. No longer rulers of humanity, Time and Space within its walls are made creatures of mankind. Indeed, before we have ceased to view the performance we witness sights no human has ever contemplated in reality. We watch the universe being taken to pieces. We are shown in one moment how the constellations appear to the eye in the latitude of

Chicago, the next instant we see them as from Buenos Aires. Now we are somewhat confused, for though the sun and the stars rise in the east and set in the west as usual, yet we find them crossing the Northern instead of the Southern arch of the heavens. Next instant we are viewing the firmament from the North Pole, where we observe the path of the Midnight Sun and recognize the Pole Star directly overhead.

On the matter of time we are likewise masters of the universe. We retrace our steps back down the corridor of centuries until we reach the dawn of history fourteen thousand years ago, or we may leap into the far future and contemplate how the stars will appear to our descendants several thousand years hence. The Southern Cross will then be visible in some parts of Canada, since it is slowly mounting into the northern hemisphere of stars.

The last note of the professor's voice has died away, and the Planetarium universe fades into oblivion—the hall is once again flooded with light—but the memory of the spectacle will not quickly fade from the minds of those who witnessed this miracle in miniature. With Horace Shipp we can truly exclaim:

"The light dims; we take time and space to be Playthings and for a toy, infinity.

A wheel turns; at our call the once proud stars Flock like birds hungry—Venus, haughty Mars, Sword-girt Orion, Mercury, the Plough, Far-flung Arcturus of the flaming brow, Neptune, Uranus, Jupiter and now Swarming athwart the darkness like bright bees, The glory of the chattering Pleiades. It is like dwelling in God's mind and seeing His bright thoughts in their eternal being; It is like watching Him in that great fourth day And copying His vast labours for our play. The lights go up: We put our man-made universe away."

## The Russian Menace—What Is It?

(Continued from Page 2)

wheat at any price. It is essential for Canada's very existence that the conference shall not fail, nor should it result in lowering the standard of living of the agricultural backbone of the nation.

A simple statement of the justified position of Canada with regard to international commerce would do more to gain the respect and support of the world opinion than blasting methods of embargo, conceived in petulance, nourished by private interests, born in intolerance and supported by futile, flimsy mis-statements. A careful calculation of the costs of labor of a definite standard of living can be computed to cover the costs of pulp-wood, anthracite and such articles, delivered in Canada, and Russia can be informed of the intention of the Canadian government to protect its own labor, and international labor, by the method of exacting customs dues to make the price of goods from Russia, or elsewhere, reach as high a price as the Canadian costs of production. In this manner the tariff would be a legitimate protection of domestic industry and a dignified statement to this effect would settle the matter of imports, and prepare a correct basis for the resumption of friendly trade relations. The computation of costs could be discussed as the varied methods of marketing the products in the two countries must be taken into account. The embargo is neither an economic weapon nor a diplomatic one, and, like a charge of dynamite, is as likely to embarrass the user as much as the enemy. It is certainly very unfair to the official representatives of the country at the wheat conference to tie their hands, more unfair to manufacturers, anxious to obtain a fair share of any business obtainable, and most unfair to the agricultural population deprived of a market and the industrial population deprived of employment.

In conclusion, the Russian menace is only a menace so long as it is met with ignorant and strong-arm methods. So soon as it is met on its own grounds by intelligent and well-informed methods it ceases to exist. There is actual fear amongst the people that we are being manoeuvred into a state of belligerency with Russia, and that War will be welcomed by certain interests to provide an easy and immediate way out of the depression. This fear is so real that indefinite statements are insufficient palliative; only constructive political action, with the entire confidence of the nation, can alleviate matters.

Envy is, no doubt, a hateful passion, but it is almost a justifiable sin when it is directed to the person who shall be fortunate enough to rent Stansted Park during Lord Bessborough's absence in Canada, says London "Truth". Stansted, which is a few miles from Chichester, is one of the most beautiful places in England. It stands in a vast park with glorious avenues of beech, and varied and delightful prospects of land and sea. The house, which is, to say the least, "commodious", was built by the first Earl of Scarborough in the early days of James II, and remodelled some 150 years ago by Wyatt for Richard Barwell, the richest of all the Nabobs and the friend of Warren Hastings. This beautiful house is to be let furnished with shooting over 2,500 acres.

Mrs. Brown (with newspaper)—"John, it refers here to some gunmen taking a man for a ride. What kind of a ride?"

Brown—"A slay ride, my dear."—*Boston Transcript*.

Floridan (picking up a melon)—"Is this the largest apple you can grow in your State?" Californian—"Stop fingering that grape."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin*.

Mother—"John, the baby has swallowed a cent. What on earth shall I do?"

Mr. Close—"Oh, well, let him keep it. Next Friday is his birthday anyway."—*Boston Transcript*.



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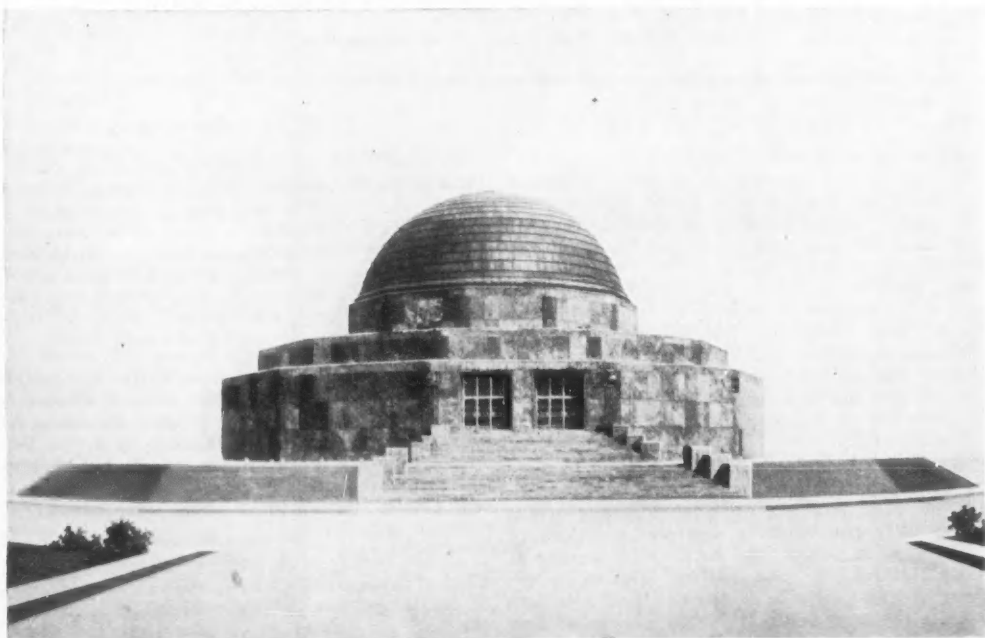
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The Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum at Chicago.



# NATIONAL AFFAIRS

By E. C. BUCHANAN

## A Humane and Humorous House

BETWEEN bond issues and budgets, Ottawa finds some relaxation in entertaining visiting royalty. The brother of an Emperor has come and gone, a King himself is coming. The royal honeymooners from the Flowery Kingdom, Prince and Princess Takamatsu, spent four days of their fourteen months wedding trip in Canada's Capital, were banqueted by the Governor-General and the Prime Minister and received by the Speakers of Senate and Commons. The charming little bride is cousin to Japan's Minister to Canada. Some time soon, the King and Queen of Siam will be with us. All in all, it is a great year socially in the Capital. Welcoming a Governor-General, marrying a Prime Minister's sister, entertaining successive royal guests and British ambassadors, preparing for Empire conferences—we are able for intervals to forget the depression and the lamentations of Messrs. Gardiner, Woodsworth and Brown, Mr. Bennett's impending new taxes and the higher cost of fresh imported vegetables.

The House of Commons, too, is recovering something of the humanities and its sense of humor. Thus, between demands for unemployment insurance and tirades against the Prime Minister for ascribing the economic condition of the West in large part to speculation, it finds time to remove Armistice Day from the humiliating position of sharing a holiday with Thanksgiving Day and to decree that henceforth the anniversary of the termination of the Great War shall be honored by itself as Remembrance Day on the exact anniversary date. Incidentally it was interesting to see in a gallery of the House when Mr. Neill, of British Columbia, was getting through his Remembrance bill, Mr. Pedlow, of Renfrew, who ten years ago failed to have a similar measure enacted. At the age of seventy-one the former Renfrew M.P. is now a first year student at Queen's University and proposes, after acquiring his B.A. degree, to go on to Osgoode Hall to qualify for the bar. Then we have the House, at the instance of that great Canadian soldier, hero of South Africa and France, Brigadier-General Ross, of Kingston, instructing the government to abandon the undignified practice of letting contracts by tender for the burial of war veterans dying in state institutions. And we see leading members on both sides forget politics and rise up to condemn legislation submitted by a prominent "Native Son of Canada" aimed at the preference, established by parliament a dozen years ago, to war veterans in appointments to the public service and proposing to remove it entirely from veterans from the Old Land. A humane and well-intentioned but untimely move to have a state system of medicine established arouses the deep interest of the House before being set aside.

The oppression of economic issues is relieved by Sam Jacobs, wise and witty Jewish member, rising to inquire of Mr. Bennett if High Commissioner Ferguson really told the English that American money in Canada was a menace and if so would he take steps to cramp the Fergusonian style. The Prime Minister seemed somewhat portentous in his consideration of the question. The government had noted the news reports of the High Commissioner's utterance and had instituted an inquiry as to their accuracy and if it were confirmed would take such action as it deemed necessary in the public interest. Did Mr. Ferguson treat the Albany Club incident too lightly? And when Mr. Boulanger, of Bellechasse, down where the long waves roll along the French-Canadian shore, with all the passionate and patriotic concern of a high officer in the Native Sons of Canada, wanted to know if the Prime Minister wouldn't buy the St. Pierre-Miquelon Islands from France to prevent their falling into the hands of the United States, Major Power suggested that they be turned over to the distillers as a further step in the enforcement of Mr. Mackenzie King's Export Act, under which it is a high offence against international neighborliness to sell liquor directly into the United States. Washington hadn't advised Mr. Bennett that it was seeking to acquire the islands, so he is not interested in procuring them, either for the Canadian distillers or the Canadian fishermen.

## To Try Lobby Voting

AN EXPERIMENT probably will be made this session with the method of voting followed by the House of Commons at Westminster whereby members pass through the lobbies on either side of the chamber in a division and have their names recorded by tellers appointed by the Speaker. Those voting in the affirmative pass through one lobby and those voting in the negative the other. A division at Westminster, where the House of Commons is nearly three times as large in membership as here, takes six or seven minutes. Here it takes twenty minutes after the bells have been ringing for about fifteen minutes to summon the members. Here the members stand up one by one and each name in turn is given by the assistant clerk to the clerk who repeats it and makes the tally.

The irresponsible groups in the southeast corner will have to be thanked for the change if it is made, for they provoked interest in the proposal by their objection to voting if they preferred not to register their attitude on a question before the House. Always it has been the custom, and until recently the rule, as it was at Westminster, that a member could only avoid voting by being absent from the chamber during a division. Mr. Lemieux, avoiding the issue, allowed members on a couple of occasions to remain in their places without voting, and now Messrs. Bourassa, Neill, Woodsworth, Gardiner, Miss MacPhail and all want the privilege established as a right. And, characteristically, the reason they give is their superior parliamentary and political virtue; motions submitted by themselves are, of course, always for the public good, while some of those submitted by the old parties are merely moves in the game of partizan politics for which they have contempt. It was, they admitted, because they had such contempt for Mr. Mackenzie King's no confidence amendment to the address in reply to the Speech from the Throne that they refused to vote either for or against it. They regard themselves as so much holier than others, so much higher of principle, so aloof from base politics, those reformers in the southeast corner, able as they apparently are to forget their backstairs political bargaining, their breaking of the gentlemen's agreement of pairs, in the session of 1926. The rest of the



NEW HEAD OF CANADIAN PRESS

Mark Edgar Nichols, Managing Director of the Winnipeg Tribune, who was recently elected President of Canadian Press. Mr. Nichols commenced his career in the nineties on the Toronto Telegram of which he became Ottawa correspondent and was subsequently editor of the Toronto "World". He had later a distinguished career in Montreal but has been chiefly identified with Winnipeg Journalism. He is one of the leading public figures of the West and has travelled widely. He is a half-brother of Sir Thomas White who initiated him to journalism.

House unanimously endorsed the sentiments of Mr. King, who in times past profited by their peculiar sense of political virtue, when he turned on them, and particularly on their leader, Mr. Gardiner, and denounced their hypocrisy. He reminded them that long before they or their kind had come to Ottawa to save the nation, parliament and the country had recognized and respected the one method whereby a political party could establish its views on public issues, the method of submitting motions and voting for them. He advised them that their readiness to impute unworthy motives to others led strongly to the suspicion that they harbored such motives themselves, and he recalled to them some of their own motions as supreme examples of the use of the machinery of parliament for the playing of party politics.

The upshot of it all is that the House leaders are impelled toward taking the long contemplated step of inaugurating lobby voting. Under this system in England members not wishing to vote remain in their seats while the voters go into the lobbies. The lobbies of the House of Commons, according to Mr. Bennett, are well adapted to the Westminster system.

## Mr. Bennett's Re-financing

IN HIS capacity of Minister of Finance, Mr. Bennett has attracted international attention and commendation by his plan of refinancing in connection with Dominion securities maturing during the next three and a half years. Over a billion dollars of securities mature at intervals between now and November, 1934—53 million next fall, 73 million in the fall of 1932, 446 million in the fall of 1933, and 511 million in the fall of 1934. Mr. Bennett is starting now to provide against their maturity, and the first step is to be the issue of a quarter of a billion of conversion bonds which will be offered at once as an exchange to the holders of the maturing bonds. The outstanding bonds carry interest of five and five-and-one-half per cent., while the conversion bonds will be at four-and-one-half per cent., but supplementary interest coupons are to be attached to the new bonds to give those who accept them in exchange the same return as they are now receiving up until the date of the maturity of the securities turned in. Two of the maturing issues enjoy tax exemption, and this exemption will be continued on the new bonds until the date of maturity of the tax-free bonds exchanged for them; after that the interest from the new bonds will be taxable. Holders of Dominion bonds maturing between now and 1934 will thus be able, without loss to themselves, to convert their expiring investment in them into new long-term Dominion securities up to the amount of a quarter of a billion dollars, and the state will not have to call for any new money for its financing. If the conversion issue is favorably received it may be repeated later for the refinancing of part of the remainder of the billion dollars falling due; announcement is made that other methods also will be considered in the light of experience with the present step.

Secretary of the Treasury Mellon down in Washington followed successfully such a plan for meeting United States government obligations. In Ottawa, Toronto, Montreal, New York and elsewhere announcement of Mr. Bennett's proposal has been well received. It has the advantage of not diverting any new money from industry or business and of affording Canadians an opportunity of giving practical expression to their confidence in the future of their country. A large volume of the maturing securities are in the hands of wealthy citizens and corporations whose incomes will come under the super-levies of the income tax when the tax exemption on war bonds expires, so that a good part of the interest to be paid on the new conversion bonds will return to the coffers of the government.

## Hitting at Toronto

IT WAS inevitable that Mr. Woodsworth should be heard from in connection with the Toronto Police Commission's methods of combatting its nightmare of incipient red revolution. He is asking parliament to enact an amendment to the Criminal Code which would curb the authority of the police to take away from people the right to peaceful assembly for the discussion of matters of public interest provided speeches or discussion in such assembly are not calculated to provoke immediate breach of the peace. Most of his arguments in support of his bill he took

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"DON'T BREAK THAT WINDOW  
*I have the key!*"



There was an air of suppressed excitement in our Cleveland hotel that night. Even the oldest employee had succumbed to the infection of it, and waited at his station in the ballroom as impatiently as a young man at a tryst.

It was all because of the girl. She was young and fair, and her unconcealed excitement pervaded the whole hotel. This was her night of debut. At nine o'clock she was to be presented to Cleveland society in the most brilliant coming-out party of the year.

The hour approached. Seven o'clock passed. At seven-thirty the telephone in the manager's office jangled. The girl's mother was calling. "We are in a frightful predicament," she said. "Barbara's dress—the one made for this party—hasn't been delivered to our suite. What shall we do?"

"Who made the dress," the manager asked, "and where is the shop?" He was told. Then he continued, "What is the last minute you can give me to get the dress?" "Ten minutes of nine," came the reply. "I'll have it there," he answered, "don't worry!"

But soon he was worried. For when he called the residence of the owner of the shop, he was informed by the modiste's sister that Madame had gone to New York, and that her head fitter had the only other key. Quickly the manager phoned the fitter's house. "She has gone to the theatre," he was told, "and we don't know which one." In quick succession, every theatre in the city was called, and each time came this reply: "She cannot be paged."

This was a quandary! The manager called Madame's sister again and gave her the disappointing news. "Madame's best customer!" the

sister wailed. "We'll have to break in and get her dress. I'll come down." "All right," the manager said. But he did two things. He phoned the fitter's family once more and asked that they go with an assistant manager to the theatres and find the woman. Then he talked with the police.

The sister came. A policeman arrived. The manager sent them and the head-porter in a cab to the shop. The time was half-past eight when the little group stood in the arcaway behind the store. They could wait ten minutes for the fitter to appear! The seconds dragged. One minute more! That, too, passed by. "It's time," the porter announced. "Let's go!"

Just then, down the alley came the sound of running feet and a woman's voice calling, "Don't break that window! I have the key." It was the fitter. She had been found. Our efforts had met with success—and the gown was delivered on time.

So here you have another incident from the Statler Service Records. There are many such, for the records are long today and they are crowded with these little dramas of life.

In every emergency in which our aid has been asked we have tried to be helpful; to that end our organization and policies have been built. Every one of us wants to be of service—always. And we want to be of utmost service in every contact with our guests—so that their visits to our hotels will leave pleasant memories—and evoke a desire to return.

# HOTELS STATLER

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from the editorial columns of SATURDAY NIGHT, and to these he added the experiences of Toronto organizations which had engaged Miss Agnes MacPhail and Mr. Garland, Progress member of the Commons, to address them, but who were prevented from securing public assembly halls by reason of police restrictions. The weak point in Mr. Woodsworth's bill would seem to be that it proposes to leave it to "the opinion of firm and reasonable persons" to determine whether speeches and discussions are likely to cause breach of the peace. The quoted term is rather indefinite and elastic. No one but the sponsor of the bill has yet had opportunity of speaking on it so that there is no indication of its fate.

Members of parliament have been getting in their mail a little pamphlet advocating the immigration to Canada of large numbers of English public school boys and their placement in desirable positions in this country with a view "the enrichment thereby of Canadian cultural life", and inviting them to become members of and subscribe to the funds of a society to promote the movement. It is now discovered that the pamphlet is bogus, being a piece of strangely circuitous propaganda issued by a well known native society opposed to immigration and non-native Cana-

dians and bent on preserving the good things in Canada for the natives. The elaborately subtle idea behind the pamphlet was that its proposal to hand over choice jobs to English public school boys for the purpose of enriching our cultural life would provoke indignation in the breasts of sensitive Canadians and turn their sympathy in the way of the organization for the promotion of the interests of the native-born.

Replying to a sporting paper's offer to supply tips on the ponies, a young fellow from Cincinnati sent his letter, by mistake, to the Western Christian Advocate. The ever-alert sky-pilot promptly forwarded the dope: "Horses to follow—horses to put something on—back—hobby horses; horses to put something on—saw horses. Horses to let alone—race horses!"

Dogs sweat or perspire very little. The physiological purpose of perspiration seems to be regulation of the temperature of the body. But in the case of the dog, as well as many other animals, the body temperature is regulated by respiration. After running a dog breathes more rapidly—panting. This has the same cooling effect as sweating would have.



# SATURDAY NIGHT

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# "THE NIGHTINGALE POWER"

Red Cross of the Empire Celebrates 111th Anniversary  
of Birth of Nursing Saint on May 12th

By ADELAIDE M. PLUMPTRE

(President Canadian Red Cross Society, Toronto Branch)

"The Nightingale Power!" It was one of Florence Nightingale's bitterest opponents who coined the phrase!

Sir Anthony Sterling of the Highland Division, on active service in the Crimean campaign, who found the intrusion of petticoats into a military campaign so "ludicrous", and who "cannot help laughing at 'the Nightingale'" because he had "such a keen sense of the ridiculous" was the first who wrote of the "Nightingale power" as "fabulous"; and he regretted that it had not been "bestowed" upon the Chief Medical Officer in the Crimea.

Sir Anthony, and his friend, Sir John Hall, Inspector-General of Hospitals in the Crimea, looked upon "the Nightingale power" as an "officious and anomalous impertinence." It permitted an upstart to demand the release—contrary to regulations—of 27,000 flannel shirts for the use of patients shivering in hospital when—according to regulations—the shirts should not be released from stores until a Board had "sat" on them. Truly, it was unfortunate that the Board did not "sit" for three weeks and that some of



FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE AT 25  
From a drawing by her cousin Miss Hilary Bonham Carter, made supposedly in 1845.

the patients died in the meantime; but how can you conduct a campaign without regulations? It was still more unfortunate that the story of this demand, and similar incidents, became known in England, and caused an up-rush of popular indignation which ranged itself behind "the Nightingale power" and made it a force to be reckoned with, "ridiculous" as it was!

Miss Nightingale, undoubtedly, owed much to the popular support which is forthcoming for every sincere reformer who attacks a real abuse; more especially when that abuse is causing unnecessary physical suffering and loss of life. But her power had other, and less common reinforcements.

When a young woman, wealthy, beautiful and accomplished, becomes the champion of the cause of men who are serving their country in time of war; when she numbers among her friends the Queen (who selects her as her "Almoner"), and the Prime Minister and the Secretary of State at War; when the War Correspondent of "The Times", William Kinglake, and its chief editorial writer, Harriet Martineau, proclaim the suffering of the men and the heroism of their champion to a nation, raging against the incapacity of its official leaders—then it is surely a matter of congratulation and of wonder if the "power" so engendered and supported, is used with the singleness of purpose and the economy of force which characterized the work of Miss Nightingale in the Crimean campaign!

But not yet have we exhausted the sources of this "fabulous" power. Acclaimed as a heroine by the most distinguished men and women of her time and the theme of countless laudatory addresses, and patriotic speeches, Florence Nightingale yet found her most enduring recognition in the gratitude of the soldiers whom she tended in the wards of the hospitals. Their letters reached a thousand homes to which "The Times" never penetrated, and in which a few pencilled lines from husband or son, half-legible on a crumpled scrap of paper, represented the news of the war. Many of these precious letters are still preserved, framed and glazed, on the walls of cottage homes, or among the archives of libraries and museums.

But the writer of this article had the enviable experience of hearing from the lips of a Crimean veteran what Florence Nightingale had meant to him.

About the year 1900, an old army pensioner lay sick for many months in the attic bedroom of an English cottage. The parson's daughter used to carry him little sickroom comforts and often caught the sound of some historic name in his half-conscious ramblings; for his mind, long closed to the present, still lived vividly in the great days of his past, when he had served with the colours in many parts of the world. Many figures flashed across his consciousness and then vanished for ever, but there was one scene that constantly irradiated his memory.

"Was you ever in the Crimea, Miss?" the old soldier would ask the girl, forgetful that half a century had elapsed since his "Great War"; "No?" Then you didn't see Miss Nightingale, I suppose, but you'll have heard tell of her, I expect. . . She nursed us in the hospital at Scutari. . . She held my hand when they took my leg off. . . there wasn't any chloroform either. . . sometimes, when I doze off, I think I hear her coming up the stair."

No eloquence of pen or tongue could convey what

"the Nightingale power" meant to the men for whom it was exercised as perfectly as did the smile on the lips of the old soldier, as he felt again in fancy the pressure of Florence Nightingale's "long slender fingers" soothing him in the hour of his agony.

If Florence Nightingale had never been anything but "The Lady of the Lamp", dispelling the gloom which enshrouded the fate of the victims of war on the battlefield, in enemy prisons or in the hospital ward, she would still have ranked high among the benefactors of mankind; but that was not all. "The Nightingale Power" is still at work in the world.

When Henri Dunant, the Swiss physician who founded the Red Cross movement, addressed a London audience in 1872, he began with the following words:

"Though I am known as the founder of the Red Cross and the originator of the Convention of Geneva, it is to an Englishwoman that all the honour is due. What inspired me to go to Italy during the war of 1859 was the work of Miss Florence Nightingale in the Crimea."

Not only did Miss Nightingale inspire Monsieur Dunant with the idea but she helped him in the organization of the movement. The instructions given to the two delegates who, in 1864, represented the British War Office at the International Conference in Geneva where the Red Cross Convention was drawn up, were written by Florence Nightingale. In 1907, when Florence was still alive, leading an invalid's life in London, an International Conference of Red Cross Societies was held in London; and Queen Alexandra sent a message referring to Miss Nightingale as "the pioneer of the first Red Cross movement, whose heroic efforts on behalf of suffering humanity will be recognized and admired as long as the world shall last." In May, 1910, three months before she died at the age of 90 she was acclaimed in New York as the founder of training schools for nurses; and Mr. Choate spoke of "the admiration of the entire American people for Florence Nightingale's great record and noble life."

The recent Conference of Societies of the Red Cross within the British Empire, meeting in St. James's Palace under the presidency of H.R.H. The Duke of York, was therefore on firm historic ground when it decided to celebrate May 12th, the birthday of this great daughter of the Empire, as "Red Cross Day", not as an occasion for an appeal for funds, but as a commemoration of the inspiration of a great movement.

The greatest contribution made by Miss Nightingale to the Red Cross movement was the recognition of the need of trained nursing and the provision of training schools for nurses; for here was the supply of trained women through whom the skill of the medical profession could be transmitted to the individual patient. Without such an agency administrative reforms and structural improvements in institutions would have been fruitless. The need of skilled nursing was learnt in military hospitals, under the white light that beats upon conditions surrounding the fate of wounded soldiers, but it has transformed the care and saved the lives of thousands who never saw a battlefield but who bless the name of Florence Nightingale for the deft services of her followers.

Among the other elements of "The Nightingale Power" must be included an extraordinary intellectual equipment. A cultured home life, with opportunities for foreign travel and pleasant social intercourse with "interesting" people of all kinds, supplemented the usual education given by private governesses to girls of the wealthier classes. But there was nothing in her history or environment to explain the insatiable appetite and rapid assimilation of knowledge in all forms—statistics were a "passion" to her and she "revelled" in Blue Books, especially if "illustrated" by charts and diagrams. As a result, she had a vast store of accurate information, widely removed from the vague impressions which commonly pass for knowledge, and she was "consulted like a dictionary or an encyclopaedia" by persons anxious to make intelligent speeches on platforms or to write original articles in magazines!

In spite of this weight of accumulated information, she was no "blue-stocking." Her organizing genius showed itself equally in the administration of institutions and in the compilation of reports and précis. A vivid imagination enabled her to envisage life in India so accurately, (although she never set foot there), that no Indian viceroy or Commander-in-chief thought of leaving for Calcutta without interviewing Miss Nightingale. By the same gift she was able to understand the needs of her soldiers at the front and the kind of news their mothers and sweethearts wanted at home; it even enabled her to sympathize with the disgruntled officials whose regulations she ignored!

"The Nightingale Power" lay, not only in the exercise of constitutional authority, but also in the silent compulsion which Mill deprecates as "moving the hidden springs." It was fortunate that both the open power and the hidden influence were used for altruistic and uplifting ends.

But there is another aspect of the "power" without which any analysis of its composition would be incomplete. A member of the British Parliament, travelling in the east in 1854, reported to Monckton Milnes that Florence in the hospital makes intelligible to him the Saints of the Middle Ages, and that "if the soldiers were told that the roof had opened and she had gone up palpably to Heaven, they would not be the least surprised!" The British M.P. and the soldiers had, indeed, discovered an element of the mystic in their dear Lady of the Lamp which appears most clearly in her correspondence with Mr. Jowett, the Master of Balliol College, Oxford. She believed that, as others had been "called" to the contemplative life, so she had a "call" to serve God, first of all in the hospital, then in the army, and at last, for many years, as an invalid. She had a most lofty conception of duty; but if she were hard on others, she was harder still on herself. "I never give or take an excuse" was her rule of work for herself as well as others.

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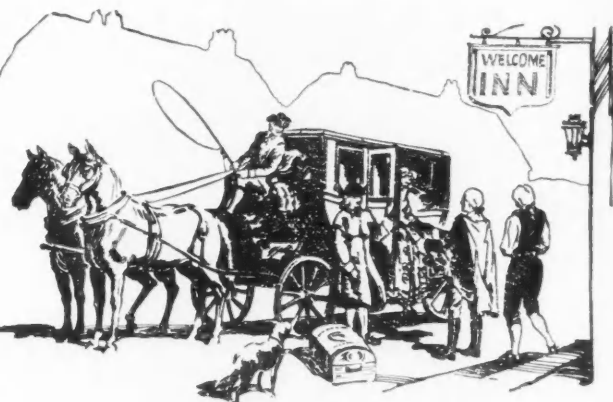
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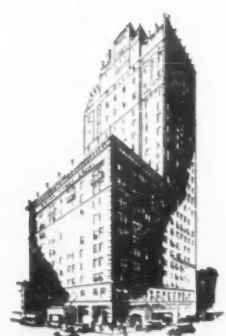
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# BROADWAY THEATRE

By JOHN E. WEBBER

## Hail and Farewell

WITH one lone, psychiatric offering this week, from the pen of Andreyev, produced in Moscow and Berlin under the title "Thought", in London "Betrayal", and here, "Devil in the Mind", the serious season may be considered at an end. It only remains now to pick the Pulitzer Prize winner and trumpet in the summer shows, the "Vanities", the "Follies" and the "Scandals", with their promise of cheer for lonesome husbands, transient and resident, during the dog days to come. Mr. Ziegfeld has announced another of those "Follies" that made him famous, the first since 1927, sometime in June, with Helen Morgan and Ruth Etting for extra bait. Another version of George White's "Scandals" is likewise promised with Betty Compton, once of the goodly city of Toronto, to adorn it. Earl Carroll also hopes to have his new theatre ready for a new edition of his "Vanities", by midsummer. There is even promise of an import of the "Follies-Bergere", at the hands of Ray Goetz. "The Third Little Show", with Beatrice Lillie and Ernest Truex, is down for this month. A summer version of "Sweet and Low", probably sweeter and lower, with Fannie Brice again as chief fun-maker, is in preparation. "The Band Wagon", with the Astaires, Tilly Losch, Frank Morgan and others aboard, will return the New Amsterdam to the musical field in early June. "Doing New York", "Lola", "The Panic is On" and "The Crooner" are other titles announced for summer beguilement.

In immediate prospect for the forthcoming week, a colored revue, "Rhapsody in Black", a revival of "The Mikado" under Milton Aborn, and two new comedies, "Betty Be Careful" and "Her Supporting Cast". Whatever the fate of these, or the splendor of those to come later, a substantial list of plays remains to carry on as long as they can hold their own against the weather. Five productions take their departure this week, some to carry their cheer to other depressed communities, some to call it a day. "The New Yorkers" "Peter Ibbetson", and "Young Sinners", of varying fortunes, are closing. "Fine and Dandy", an all season's musical hit, and "The Greeks Had a Word for It", Zoe Akin's comedy that has wise-cracked to the delight of theatre patrons since September, both go on tour. "Private Lives" has only another week to run.

BUT even this exodus still leaves such proven delights as "The Barretts of Wimpole Street", the season's loveliest offering; "Mrs. Moonlight", a sheer delight with Haidee Wright "As You Desire Me", the Pirandello fantasy of great spiritual beauty; "Grand Hotel", outstanding on the Broadway scene, since November; "As Husbands Go", Rachel Crother's deft comedy; "Five Star Final", the strong indictment of dirty journalism; "Tomorrow and Tomorrow", Philip Barry's great play and most likely prize winner;



REVIVAL OF "CAMILLE"

Eva Le Gallienne and Morgan Farley in the Civic Repertory Theatre production.

"Tonight or Never", the Belasco success with Helen Gahagan in a captivating role; "Melo", the Bernstein melodrama and "The Silent Witness", an English melodrama of more recent success; "The House Beautiful", Channing Pollock's successful venture into sentiment and in lighter vein, "Once in a Lifetime", the satire on Hollywood; "The Vinegar Tree", the best farce of the season; "The Wiser They Are", recently added to the mirth of Broadway; and to musical accompaniment, "Meet My Sister", "The Wonder Bar", "America's Sweetheart" and "Girl Crazy". And of course, pre-eminently "of course", "The Green Pastures", now in its second year and showing no signs as yet, of waning popularity.

WE TOOK occasion the other afternoon to visit Richard B. Harrison, the Lawd of these green and smiling pastures, back stage, and there met in person the same unbearably lovable character the world out front has known and applauded for over a year. We also found Mr. Harrison an enthusiastic Canadian, holding very dear the memories of a boyhood and youth spent in London, Ont., where he was born 67 years ago. Once in a while he visits old scenes, he tells us, and a sister, still living in Petrolia, London was his home until he was twenty-one. There he went to public school, no race discrimination there, he says, and in London he afterwards sold papers and did other odd jobs to help the family exchequer. He recalled the old Tecumseh House, his best customer, the old semi-professional baseball team, that "cleaned up" western Ontario, the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and Princess Louise, the sinking of the Victoria

in the little river he could swim across on his back, the Biddulph tragedy, remembered because it sold him more papers than any other happening, and Carling's Brewery—was it still there?—he asked almost wistfully. Just a chat between two Canadians, it developed into, while little kinky-haired angels climbed to his knee, to kiss affectionately their Lawd on the stage and their "daddy" off. And while in another theatre hard by, was being enacted one of those tragedies in race prejudice of the South, we thought with pride and some emotion, of this compatriot, descendant of slaves to whom Canada had given asylum, now adding such distinction to his race, to the American stage and to his native land. He had just been awarded the Spingarn medal—medals are an obsession here—in recognition of his contribution to the advancement of his race. But the far greater distinction is his, of having at sixty-seven, in his first stage appearance, given us one of the most distinguished performances of a generation. Canada, we thought, had in that achievement a peculiar share, and a just pride.

## Civic Repertory Theatre

NO SUMMARY of the season would be complete that did not include the work of the Civic Repertory Theatre, under the able direction of Eva Le Gallienne. In fact to do it justice and because it invites a mood all its own, it should have a separate story. Here, far below the deadline of ordinary theatregoing, for something to do after dinner, is theatre, in the old home-town sense of that institution—the old Grand, for instance of our own boyhood days. The building is old and pockmarked, badly lighted and decorated, musty smelling as an old church, seats uncertain in their upholstery, and where, between acts, candy and lemonade vendors still ply their trade. But here come nightly, ermine wrapped or smoked, crowding the auditorium from pit to roof, the only real theatre audience left of perhaps the last generation of real theatregoers. And what actor, who loves the theatre for itself, would forego the response of that eager, play-loving audience, for any of the false hero-worship up town? At least, so apparently thinks Eva Le Gallienne, who has tried both, and has here found a theatre for her mission and a community for its appreciation.

Eight new plays were added this season by this organization to a repertoire that already included Ibsen, Tchekov, Moliere, Andreyev, Shakespeare, Barrie and others. Of the new offerings, "Siegfried" by Jean Giraudoux, "Alison's House" by Susan Glaspell and "Camille", already reviewed in this department, proved the most popular. "Siegfried", first produced in Paris in 1928 and the hit of that season, is a modern story against the background of Germany and the French frontier, directly after the war. "Alison's House", a serious contender in some opinions, for the Pulitzer prize this year,



RECEIVES PULITZER AWARD

Susan Glaspell, whose play, "Alison's House", received the Pulitzer award as the best play of the year.

—Wide World Photos.

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# Music and Drama

## Death's Holiday

BY HECTOR CHARLESWORTH

THE last week of the regular theatrical season, which has been unquestionably arid has brought to Toronto one of the most distinguished and original productions witnessed in several seasons, the remarkable Italian play "Death Takes a Holiday". This presentation signalled the resolve of Lee Shubert, the famous producing manager, to enter the field of the intellectual drama, and the results, in this case at least, have amply justified his ambition. It is also interesting to Canadians, because it marked the elevation to stardom of Philip Merivale, who made many friends when he was an officer in training in this country during the war.

The idea of Death as a conscious Being, a disembodied Spirit, a Destroying Angel, runs through all ancient literature and was turned to notable romantic uses in the middle ages. A most striking example of the prevalence of this belief is to be found in the Almoner's Tale, in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales" in which a monk recites an allegory in which Death appears in a tavern as a knightly stranger and joins in a carouse with three roysterers. It has been reserved for the modern Italian writer, Alberto Casella, to revive this ancient conception and bring Death as an incarnate being into the house-party of an Italian nobleman of to-day. I do not know whether Alberto Casella is a relative of the distinguished modern composer, Alfredo Casella, but he is assuredly a man of vast imaginative conceptions and remarkable dramatic skill. A more notable triumph of theatrical illusion; a more subtle and completely effective use of the ancient dramatic principle of "suspense", has not been achieved by a modern dramatist. The first 20 minutes of this scene, are unique in the brilliance with which a tense atmosphere of mystery is evoked. Mr. Casella was fortunate in having the co-operation of one of the most scholarly and witty of American dramatists, Walter Ferris, to adapt his drama for the English speaking stage. For the skill with which illusion is created, credit is also due to one of the oldest directors on this continent, Lawrence Marston, who received his training in old-fashioned melodrama forty years ago, and uses traditional

theatrical craft with super-refined skill.

The play abounds in strange and awe-inspiring surprises, lightened by poignant and witty commentary on human life, but it never descends to mere sensation. Symbolism, allegory and original thought permeate the action. The basic conception is that of Death as a Spirit desiring to take on the body of Man and experience his joy, pain and emotions; that he may learn why Man clings so intensely to Life. Above all Death wishes to know the meaning of Love which is stronger than himself, and for the sake of which Man has so often willingly sought him. The detail in which this idea is worked out cannot be outlined here; but Death does learn to appreciate the heroic spirit of Man, and he does find love in the case of a young girl already enamored of Death, and from the outset has seen him as he is, and not in the semblance in which he appears to the others. The drama closes on a note of triumph for Death, when the girl leaves her mother, her lover, and all who are dear to her to depart with him into the unknown.

"Death Takes a Holiday" would be unthinkable without fine and competent acting in its many roles, and this is amply provided. Philip Merivale is an actor most ideally fitted to play the title role. I have seen him in many roles during the past ten years, and always with admiration for the nobility, magnetism, and distinction of his style, the marvellous resourcefulness of his voice, and the intellectual acumen he brings to the interpretation of his lines. He is authentically a star, beyond question. With his great height and slender frame, the picture he makes in the sable robes of Death, once seen can never be forgotten, and he is vital and awe-inspiring at every moment. There are several other fine performances of very difficult roles. Viva Birkett (Mrs. Merivale) who in appearance and method recalls the late Ellen Terry, gives an exquisite impersonation of the bereft mother. Helen Vinson provides a very sincere and appealing characterization of the girl enamored of Death. One of the most difficult of the major characters is that of the nobleman on whose household Death intrudes, played originally by James Dale and in this cast presented with fine feeling and authority by Ralph Locke. There is also a captivating performance of a soldier of fortune by Frank Greene, a most gifted artist and a charming representation of an old statesman by the veteran, but still handsome, Wallace Erskine. Roland Bottomley, well known to Toronto in the war days is also excellent in a minor character and there are several talented and attractive young women in the cast.

## United Church Hymnary

IN MANY of the churches of this country the new "Hymnary" of the United Church of Canada came into use for the first time on Sunday, May 3rd., and will within the next few months be adopted in all. In the opinion of musicians who have seen it it is the best collection of hymns yet published in Canada, broad and cosmopolitan in scope and distinguished in a musical sense. Shortly after the consummation of the task was placed in the hands of an energetic committee which enlisted the services as secretary of Rev. Alexander MacMillan, D.D., of Toronto, a clergyman who for many years, while still a minister of the Presbyterian Church, had been recognized as a pre-eminent authority on hymnology. Dr. MacMillan is an Edinburgh University man and a musical enthusiast from early youth. In passing it



## RECITAL

Boris Hambourg's only 'cello recital this season takes place at the Eaton Auditorium on Tuesday evening, May 12th. He will be assisted by Clement Hambourg and Allan Sly, pianists, and Harvey Robb, organist. The program is as follows: Sonata in G, Bach; Sonatina for 'Cello alone, Georg Kosa, first performance in North America; Sonata, John Ireland, first performance in Canada; Rocco Variations, Tschai-kowsky.

may be said that he is the father of Dr. Ernest MacMillan the famous Director of the Toronto Conservatory of Music. Previously Dr. MacMillan had expended years in preparing such a Hymnary and it is due to his encyclopedic knowledge of the subject that the United Church in the comparatively short time since it came into existence is able to give to the world such a splendid compilation.

Recently after the first copies were off the press, a banquet was tendered to the Hymnary Committee at the Royal York Hotel under the auspices of the Board of Publications, at which the Moderator Rev. Dr. Oliver and many other church leaders were present. Addresses of congratulation and gratitude were made by many distinguished speakers and in commemoration of the occasion Dr. MacMillan was presented with a gold watch the gift of his fellow members on the Committee.

## Paderewski

BY HAL FRANK

WHEN Paderewski gave a recital at Massey Hall some months ago, so many were turned away that arrangements were made for a return engagement. So it was that Paderewski was heard again in Toronto last week, and so great were the demands for seats that the pianist consented to break a long-standing rule and permit two hundred-odd listeners to sit back of his piano on the stage.

The enthusiasm of the three thousand-odd people evidently moved the aged artist, for he gave of his best and at great length. It seems useless by now to recapitulate those qualities that have made Paderewski the greatest of his time, the tremendous technical skill, the musical scholarship, the beauty of tone. All these were again made manifest in a program that included the Bach-Liszt A minor Prelude and Fugue, Beethoven's C Minor Sonata and the lovely Schumann F sharp minor Sonata. These were played in masterly style and with an effortlessness that was awe-inspiring. As was to be expected, the Chopin group was a revelation of liquid loveliness. The program proper was closed with Liszt (Hungarian Rhapsody, No. 13) as only Paderewski knows how to play him. But there were many encores before the vast audience reluctantly left the hall.

The concert was under the management of Norman M. Withrow.

## Music Notes

According to a cable received from London, Dr. Ernest MacMillan has been elected a Fellow of the Royal College of Music. Election to Fellowship in the college, according to the prospectus of the institution, is made "by the council, with the assent of

H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, president of the college, to mark the council's appreciation of services rendered to the art of music and to the college." The number of Fellows is limited to fifty, and the present list includes a majority of the best known names in British musical life, such as those of Sir Edward Elgar, Dr. Vaughan Williams, Sir Alexander Mackenzie, Gustav Holst and others, as well as several English born musicians who have won distinction in the United States, such as Leopold Stokowski and Eugene Goossens. Dr. MacMillan is in all probability the first Canadian to receive this distinction.

## Broadway Theatre

(Continued from Page 6)  
ventures, like "The Barretts" into a literary sanctuary, that of Emily Dickinson, eighteen years after her death. But unlike the Barretts, in that the author finds a jealous family still on guard at that sanctuary, and every door barred against outside invasion. A feeble-minded old aunt is even prepared to burn the revelatory verses, and with them the "house", to keep the shrine and its secret forever within the four walls of the family. But then the English love story held no shame, even for maidenly aunts. According to present announcement, the Civic Repertory Theatre will remain closed until 1932 to give Miss Le Gallienne a year off for rest.

THE season now ending has been called both "disastrous" and "extraordinary". But all seasons are these things. Over 200 plays have been produced or revived and about twenty of these have survived with some success. The actual money-makers may perhaps be counted on two hands. A few of the other 90% may have deserved a better fate and in better days might have had it. But the best of Wall street days would not have kept most of the others alive. On an average the public is not nearly as wrong as the producer. That the surviving list contains so much that is excellent is after all the measure of a season's worth. And that list, as we have seen, is quite formidable.

Betty—How did mama find out you didn't really take a bath?  
Billy—I forgot to wet the soap.—Boston Transcript.



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George Arliss in a scene from his new play, "The Millionaire", current attraction at Tivoli Theatre, Toronto.

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# THE BOOKSHELF

By HAROLD F. SUTTON

"AE"

By JEAN GRAHAM

JUST a breath from Erin's own isle was the voice of G. W. Russell, as it came to Toronto hearers in the month of April, telling them of fairer worlds, where song and fragrance are ever known. It was hard to believe that Mr. Russell—or A.E., as Ireland knows him—has attained the age of sixty-four, for he has the gift of Eternal Boyhood and has the youth of the dreamer in his smile. However, he celebrated his birthday in Toronto on April 10th, and is just as old as our own Dominion—or rather three months older. He is but two years younger than His Majesty, King George V., and Mr. Rudyard Kipling. Mr. Russell belongs to the land of fairies by birth, and all the good fairies came to his christening, bearing a creel of gifts.

Mr. Russell was educated at Rathmines School, Dublin, where he distinguished himself in both art and literature. From 1904 to 1923 he was editor of *The Irish Homestead*, a paper devoted largely to the interests of agriculture. In fact, in Ireland Mr. Russell is noted as an agriculturist rather than as writer. He has that devotion to the soil and that poetic understanding of its life that is more common among the Scandinavians than among the Celts. It might have been A.E., of whom Arthur O'Shaughnessy was thinking when he wrote:

"We are the music-makers,  
And we are the dreamers of dreams,  
Wandering by lone sea-breakers,  
And sitting by desolate streams;  
World-losers and world-forsakers;  
On whom the pale moon gleams;  
Yet we are the movers and shakers  
Of the world forever, it seems."

There are several Canadians who can testify that editing an agricultural publication is not the easiest work in the world. Mr. Russell, no doubt, had troubles of his own in dealing with his subscribers and contributors. So, he is glad to forsake the sanctum and to enjoy a few world pilgrimages, in the course of which he gladdens the world with a touch of that gentle humor which is his inheritance and gives it a moment of Celtic dreaming, in which it forgets the time-clock and the workshop. It is not as artist, editor or poet that Toronto will remember A.E.—but as minstrel who recited some of the great world fancies which have comforted and inspired countless generations. Mr. Russell has a voice like the sea—whether in tempest or in calm—a voice like the music of Tennyson's own *Lotos Land*, that "gentler lies, than tired eyelids upon tired eyes." And so he told us again the story of wandering Aengus, and his search for that "glimmering girl":—

"I will find out where she has gone,  
And kiss her lips and take her hands;  
And walk among long dappled grass,  
And pluck till time and times are done,  
The silver apples of the moon,  
The golden apples of the sun."

This magic song by William Butler Yeats and others, did Mr. Russell quote for our delight, until we were persuaded that Toronto also holds a few fairies—and they do not all live in Rosedale. Some of them may be found in the crowded thoroughfares and in the busy shops. It was a trip to the Land of Dreams-Come-True he gave us—and all the "horns of Elfland" were faintly blowing.

IN PERSON, Mr. Russell is as unlike the "stage Irishman" as anyone you may imagine. Massive in frame, yet graceful in movement, Mr. Russell has a dignity which is rare and refreshing. He has none of that exuberant cordiality, which tradition associates with Charles O'Malley and Father O'Flynn. Yet, he is gracious and kindly, and willing both to ask and answer questions. The cause of Agriculture is dear to his heart, and one reason for his recent visits to the United States and Canada is his desire to arouse the communities of this continent to the danger of the trek to the cities which is so evident in these days. The many abandoned farms in New England and in our own Maritime Provinces would convince any observer that a warning is needed. Talk of unemployment as we will, there are thousands of idle Cana-



MAN WHO KNOWS WHAT EINSTEIN'S TALKING ABOUT  
Sir James Jeans, leading English Astronomer, and author of "The Mysterious Universe," etc., who is visiting the Mount Wilson Observatory at Pasadena, Calif., where he will make a further study of the stars.

—Wide World Photos.

dians who still refuse to go back to the land. The problem is yet as Rider Haggard described it:—to bring the landless man to the manless land. If rural life could be made what Mr. Russell pictures—a life full of the beauty of earth and sky and field, we might behold a healthier and mightier civilization. In his appreciation of the color and variety of rural scenes, the genius of this Irish writer resembles that of the great Latin poet, Horace. Not for this Celtic soul the stifling breath of cities, where "the individual withers and the world is more and more". The free, full life of field and forest belongs to this man who loves the tints of sunrise and twilight. He calls us to the natural life of toil and play and rest. Never was the call more needed than in this feverish life of to-day, when we are so busy chasing bargains that we cannot see the radiance of the rainbow nor the silver majesty of the moonrise. Physically we have become a feeble race, mistaking athletics for strength, and cramming for education. Let us listen to this gospel, preached by the Irish artist-poet, who, himself, is a rare combination of culture and agriculture.

TORONTO has had an unusual number of distinguished guests this year. They have talked to us about the war debts, about the Soviet Five-Year-Plan and regarding the tariff and all that it implies. This latest comer contented himself not with informing or elevating us, not with telling us of policies or revolutions. He simply turned back the hands of the clock, made us children once more and took us into the unspoiled woods, to tell us of the Good Folk who still haunt the paths o'ershadowed by pines. Mr. Russell admitted the Wee Folk to his lecture and they taught us of their wisdom. Puck, too, was a listener to this lore, which is older than Greek philosophy. Mayhap, Pan, too, strayed



NEW SPANISH AMBASSADOR

A regent picture of Senor Salvador de Madariaga, Spanish writer and scholar and former League of Nations official, the first envoy to the new Spanish Republic to be appointed Ambassador to the United States. His recent book is reviewed on this page.

—Wide World Photos.

in and sat quiet for a moment, to listen to this voice of the waves' own music. Surely, it was a happy hour, and the wayfaring man was made glad therein.

It is hard to say which of his roles is a favorite with Mr. Russell—poet, artist, editor, or agriculturist. To most of us his poetry is the most notable contribution he has made to the life of the community. He rules in the rich realm of the imagination, whither the world gladly follows. His lines, "The Great Breath", are of haunting loveliness:—  
"Its edges foam'd with amethyst  
and rose,

Withers once more the old blue  
flower of day;  
There where the ether like a  
diamond glows,  
Its petals fade away.

A shadowy tumult stirs the dusky  
air;  
Sparkle the delicate dews, the  
distant snows;  
The great deep thrills—for through  
it everywhere  
The breath of Beauty blows.

I saw how all the trembling ages  
past,  
Moulded to her by deep and  
deeper breath,  
Near'd to the hour when Beauty  
breathes her last  
And knows herself in death."

## Witty Apostle

"I Americans", by Salvador de Madariaga; Oxford University Press, Toronto; 148 pages; \$1.75.

By EDGAR McINNIS

THIS is Professor de Madariaga's First Epistle to the Americans. One earnestly hopes that it will not be his last. Not that the Americans deserve it—but then, his definition of "Americans" is wider than the crabbed and pedantic limits of geography. He means, he says, "persons—whatever their nationality—who do feel the new world spirit and the new world faith yet find it hard to part with the old tribal prejudices and cosy insularities; people like you, dear reader, or like me." The last words, of course, are gracefully insincere; such people are not in the least like the author of this delightful volume. But one is none the less grateful for the compliment.

The essays contained in these pages are intended to lead us gently away from our cosy insularities. It is a process to which one is glad to submit without the slightest struggle. Professor de Madariaga is an internationalist, which is in itself a virtue. But such virtuous persons are only too apt to be extremely dull, and to be filled with ponderous arguments concerning the League with which no one disagrees but from which no inspiration whatever is to be derived. Here is one who is neither ponderous nor dull. To his faith in the international spirit he adds a keen sense of the

(Continued on Page 10)

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Illustration of a building, likely the hotel mentioned in the text.



## A Veteran Canadian Moose

By PAUL MONTGOMERY

EXPERIENCED moose hunters are fairly well satisfied that each point appearing on the antlers of a male moose represent a birthday. With the ever increasing army of hunters that invade the Canadian woodland each autumn, and are permitted to shoot only the male or the bull moose, it would appear that the chances of such an animal reaching old age intact would be rather meagre.

Prof. R. B. Cahn, Zoologist at the University of Illinois, who has been making a very deep study of the Canadian moose over a period of years, came up to Ontario last summer to camp and extend his studies. He chose that section of Ontario lying to the south and west of Port Arthur and Fort William. For ten weeks he chased moose with his movie and still camera and made copious notes of what he had observed.

Other visitors to the section soon sought him out in his lonely camps for word had reached as far north as the Canadian National railway line that he had secured a record pair of moose antlers. One evening last July I was in the district with one of the local rangers and we went to investigate a mysterious camp fire across the lake. Thus it was that I came into contact with Prof. Cahn and his wonderful find. I say find because the veteran old bull who boasted these wonderful head ornaments in life was not shot but met death by drowning. He was crossing the frozen surface of a river last spring and fell through a soft spot in the ice. The antlers have thirty-one points on them and weigh a little over forty-five pounds.

## Adaptable Perrin Baker

By P. W. LUCE

UNDERSTANDING of the human heart is one of the assets of the Hon. Perrin Baker, Minister of Education for Alberta. He certainly needs this in his contact with the dozen or more nationalities which his department is trying to bring into the fold of good Canadian citizenship.

Some of the foreigners object to education. Others disagree with the methods of the authorities. A few are handicapped by their religious outlook.

On one occasion a delegation from one of the foreign settlements called upon Mr. Baker in his offices at the Legislative Build-



HORNS OF A MOOSE AT LEAST THIRTY YEARS OLD.

ings at Edmonton and informed him that the children would no longer attend school. The teachers, it seemed, were leading them into paths of evil.

Much amazed, the Minister of Education asked for particulars. "They are dechristianizing them," he was told.

"In what way, exactly?" "Out of the books," answered the spokesman. "Read this."

Mr. Baker read the offending article in the text-book. It was a picturesque description of a field in the fall, with a gentle breeze drifting through the trees and shaking down the dead leaves which rose and fell with every puff of wind and finally danced away in the distance.

The minister read it through twice, and then a third time. Yet he failed to see how this could possibly "dechristianize" little children.

"You are telling our young ones that the leaves dance," explained the spokesman at last. "Dancing is forbidden by our religion. We hold that it is wicked and sinful, and we cannot tolerate that the children should be taught anything about dancing. Even leaves!"

It took Mr. Baker an hour of patient sympathetic explaining before the deputation could be convinced that the dancing of the leaves was an innocent manifestation of one of the wonders of nature, and that the reference to

this had not been an attempt to lure young souls to the devil.

The delegation returned home mollified, if not entirely satisfied.

As for Mr. Baker, he promptly drafted a circular letter to Alberta teachers advising them that henceforth dead leaves could drift or roll through their class rooms, but should not dance.

It is possible that the Minister of Education might not be so infinitely patient with some of his peculiar people if he had not once been a minister of the gospel. He served a Baptist congregation at Grimsby, Ont., for a while, but rigid orthodoxy galled him and he moved west.

In 1910 the great homestead rush was on. Free land—good land—was available for those who wanted it. It was only necessary to apply at the Dominion Land office in Lethbridge on the day when the homesteads were thrown open, which was the twelfth of June.

When Perrin Baker took his place in the waiting queue at 11 p.m. on the tenth of June, there were 150 applicants ahead of him. When the doors opened thirty-six hours later, there were hundreds in line behind him.

The young easterner filed on a homestead 75 miles east of Lethbridge and 36 miles from the railway. There wasn't much revenue to be derived from it at first, so Perrin Baker secured the right to mine coal from a coulee. His mar-

ket was necessarily limited to the farmers of the district, but he sold enough so that he and his family ate regularly during the three years he was proving up on his homestead.

Perrin Baker has gone a long way since then. He has added farm to farm until he has become one of the big men of Alberta. In 1927 he marketed 25,000 bushels of wheat, and that year wheat sold at \$1.60 a bushel.

## Success

By L. M. MONTGOMERY

COME, drain the cup held to our lips at last, Though it may yield the briny taste of tears, For this we have foregone our joy of youth, For this we have lived bitter, patient years . . . What tang does brew of fig and thistle keep? Let us drink deep!

Oh, shudder not . . . the goblet is of gold! For this we bent our knee at a grim shrine While others danced to kind and merry gods, For this we put aside life's choicest wine . . . To slake our still unsated thirst lift up This sacramental cup.

Surely 'twill pay for all that we have missed . . . Laughter unlaughed, sweet hours of love and sleep, Hungers unsatisfied and barren dreams . . . How the sly years are mocking us! Drink deep And vaunt . . . for who can guess it is a lie? . . . The price was not too high.

Was it for such a devil's jorum we Bartered our precious things and turned from ease, Winning by dint of many a gallant day

Splendid defeats and abject victories? But see you not how bright the diamonds wink?

Be brave . . . once more . . . and drink!

The Wilkins submarine can saw through thirty feet of ice overhead. It should be a great social aid to the submerged new-rich—Syracuse Post-Standard.

A postage-stamp in the Aztec language is "amatlozilolitquitlaxlahuila." When with the Aztecs, don't write—telegraph.—New York Evening Post.



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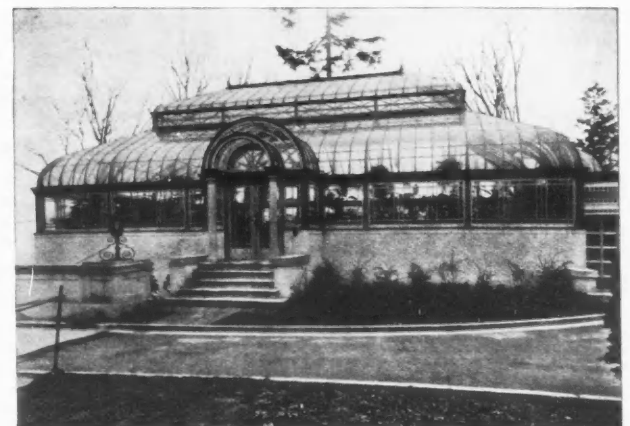
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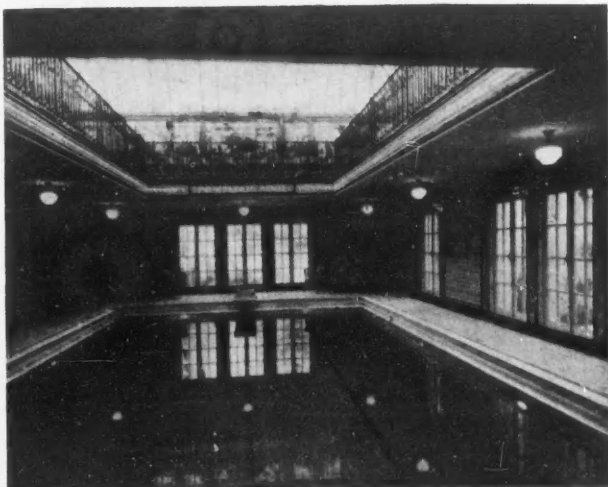
There is a happy thought here for anybody who is planning to build a new home, or feeling the urge to remodel the present one... there is something worth-while here for those who hold conservative views on home-life, and for those who would make their homes a centre for the vivacious social life of to-day.

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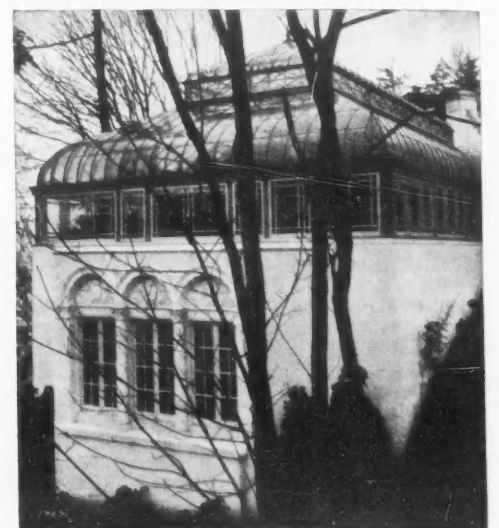
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## THE BOOKSHELF

(Continued from Page 8)

ridiculousness in human affairs; and to a Latin clarity of penetration he adds a style in which wit and urbanity are most happily blended. The result is a refreshing collection of essays on subjects ranging from Mules and Frontiers to Senator Borah. They are studded with good stories, with epigrams, and—sad lapse—even an occasional pun. But that can be overlooked for the sake of his many virtues; and one can only wish that all the apostles of the new spirit were of so human and engaging a temper.

A doctor suggests that, of the many people who disappear every year, some are actuated by the belief that they are not wanted. And others, no doubt, by the knowledge that they are.—Passing Show.

### Luther

"Luther and the Reformation in the Light of Modern Research", by Heinrich Boehmer; Clarke, Irwin and Co.; 380 pages, indexed and illustrated; \$4.75.

By ALAN SKINNER

THOMAS CARLYLE frequently referred to the typical German historian as "Mr. Dry-as-dust". This characteristic may in part be due to his meticulous nature, for the German recorder hates to leave out anything. These qualities make such works valuable but uninteresting and removes them far from the popular field.

To the subject of Luther and the Reformation Herr Boehmer brings his fair share of these qualifications. In addition he carries into his work a generous amount of per-

sonal bias. I have yet to meet the chronicler of the Reformation who cannot be very definitely lined up either pro or con, Catholic or Reformer, attacker or defender. Herr Boehmer's role is largely that of Luther's defender.

The book is obviously of little interest to the general reader. Nor will it prove greatly interesting to anyone who has not already become familiar with most of the scenes of Luther's life, since it is largely a commentary, an attempted explanation, and a qualification of many of the controversial points in Luther's history. Some of these are points of theology or dogma, others are personal such as the question of Luther's habits, eating, drinking, relations with women, etc.

For the student of the Reformation in general and Luther in particular the book should prove of definite value. It does throw some light on a number of points which seem to have been generally misunderstood. One such interesting account explains the manner of re-

cording the Table Talk. But on the whole the book must be classed as a rather dry and long-winded commentary, of value only to students.

### Soldier and Amour

"The Prodigious Marshal": being the life and extraordinary adventures of Maurice de Saxe, Marshal of France; by Edmund B. d'Auvergne; Dodd, Mead & Co., New York,—\$3.00.

By L. L. FORBES

IN HIS preface the author says that Saxe's life "makes a very stirring story, calculated, let it be admitted, rather to entertain than to edify". Which is fair enough. We know what to expect.

Nevertheless be it said that in spite of all accounts of his philandering, Maurice, Comte de Saxe, roué and cavalier was a great soldier, which is not saying that he was a great general. His only really first rate opponent was the Duke of Cumberland whom he defeated but with vastly superior forces.

It was decreed by fate that Maurice de Saxe, illegitimate son of Augustus the Strong, Elector of Saxony and the lovely (Swedish) Maria Aurora, Countess of Königsmark should be a soldier of fortune. The very circumstances surrounding his birth presaged that. Had not his mother, in search for her brother's murderers, found instead a royal lover.

Those who have read "The Intriguing Duchess" will find here the descendants of the de Contis, the de Luynes (in this case probably a descendant of Marie de Rohan herself), the Lorraines, the Richelieus and the Chevreuses engaged in the same intrigues, love and soldiering that had filled the lives of their ancestors. They were a mad, restless lot, leading hectic lives, in which war, love and intrigue were the only vital matters. Their exploits as soldiers and lovers provided the news of the day. Into this atmosphere stepped Maurice de Saxe, a veritable Hercules in strength and stature, a soldier by profession, nimble of brain, of princely blood, and having a way with the women, he was well equipped for the life.

Maurice was a fine soldier but he was far from being a great lover, for being incapable of a grand passion he was merely a rather vulgar and notorious roué who did not scruple to accept monetary assistance from his former mistress, the great Adrienne Lecouvreur, the finest tragedienne of her day. Alas poor Adrienne's life was a tragedy, both on and off the stage. Her passing makes a gruesome bit of reading. The Princess de Conti seems to have found him fascinating, while much to his chagrin the little Justine Favart had the audacity to prefer her own husband, a nice pastryman who wrote comic songs for the stage.

At thirteen, Maurice de Saxe witnessed his first battle, and at sixteen he was a combatant at Strassland. From then on he was fighting in one place or another, against the Turks, against the English, or wherever the fighting was good. Namur, Liege, Ypres, Menin, scenes of such recent Homeric struggles were his stamping ground. Prague fell an easy victory to his assault. Fontenoy—that epic of the English and the Irish—rightly belongs to Lord Clare and his murderous Irish crew, though it is credited to the General Saxe. Lawfeld, Raucoux followed. He played the war game for all that was in him—not from patriotic motives for he was a Saxon in France—but for sheer love of the game itself.

And the result of all these wars was—nil. Many killed, much money wasted, the whole thing merely an outlet for the feverish energy of hot-blooded men who were too restless, too vigorous to spend their days playing about at court. Their natures demanded action. War was a sport. In this day they would make good Kings of Finance, Captains of Industry and what not, brokers perhaps.

Saxe was young and inexperienced in politics when he attempted to attach to himself the Dukedom of Kurland (Courland). This ended in a fiasco. Nevertheless he knew how to capitalize on his victories. A grateful king gave him the Marshal's baton, and he retired to live in princely splendour at the great castle of Chambord, also the gift of his royal employer.

He had a touch of genius, and an unusual mentality often much ahead of his times as his writings show, for he was something of a scribe as well. His was a picturesque and colourful career, and makes interesting reading, not without considerable humour.

George Sand was a direct descendant through his daughter Aurora, a fact of which she was very proud. The unfortunate Louis XVI was his nephew.

D'Auvergne writes with all the cynical sophistication of the French.

A politician is a fellow who is always anxious to swap his bunk for a berth.—Louisville Times.



H. IVAN NEILSON, A.R.C.A.  
One of the most gifted of Canadian etchers and landscape painters who died recently in his native city of Quebec, aged 66. At the time of his death he was principal of the Quebec School of Fine Arts.



RECEIVES PULITZER AWARD  
Bernadotte E. Schmitt whose book, "The Coming of the War", dealing with the history of the United States, was awarded the Pulitzer prize as the best book of the year.

—Wide World Photos.

Young Husband—"Last night when I got home, my wife had my chair drawn up before the fire, my slippers ready for me to put on, my pipe filled, and—"  
Cynic—"How did you like her new hat?"—Tit-Bits.

The Smiths are on the balcony and can hear what a young couple are saying in the garden below.

Mrs. Smith—"I think he wants to propose. We ought not to listen. Whistle to him."

Mr. Smith—"Why should I? Nobody whistled to warn me."—Travaso (Rome).

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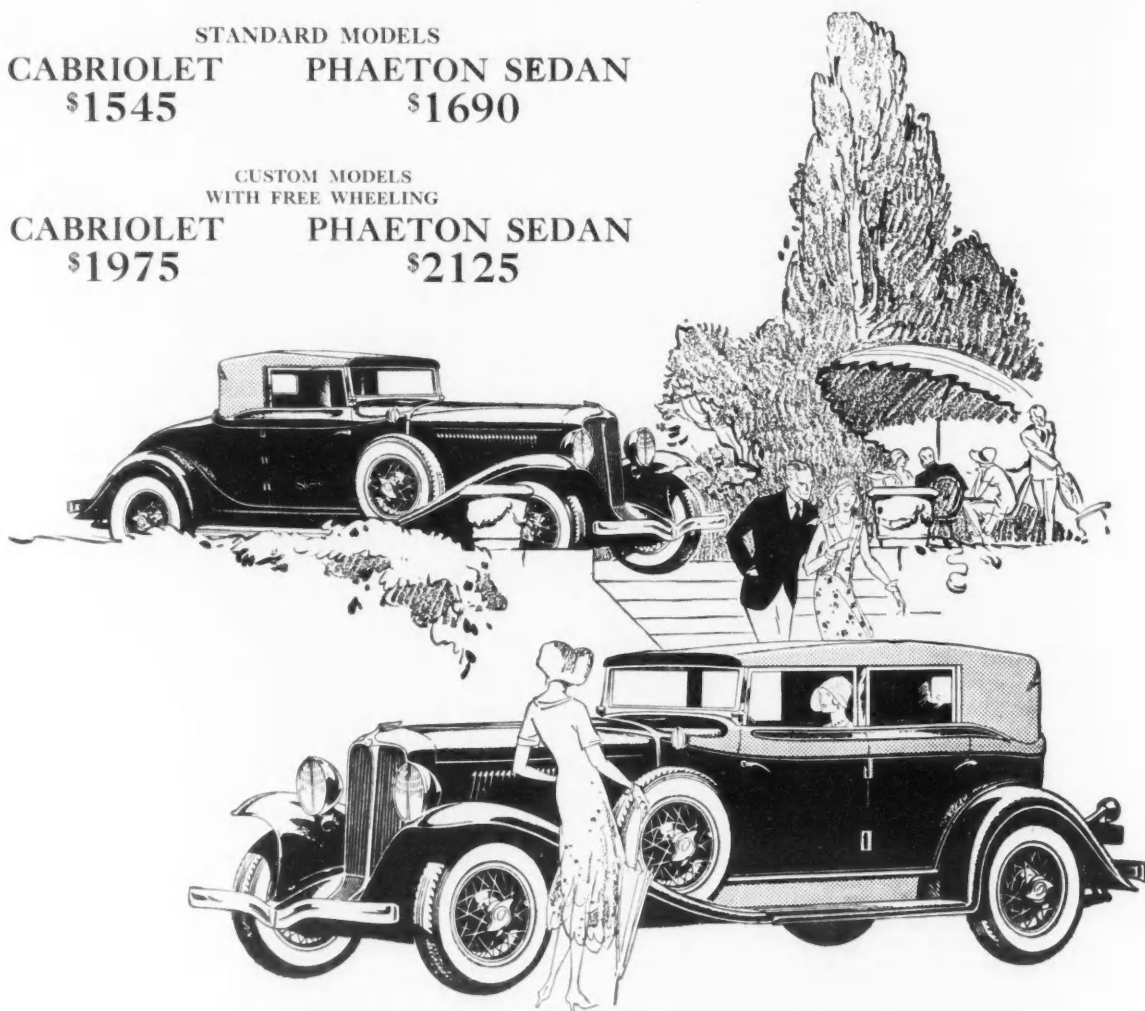
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"Two years ago I began to get depressed, and everything was too much trouble for me. I was a misery to myself and everyone around me. I was advised to take Glauber Salts by my friends who said it was the same as Kruschen but it did me no good, so at last my husband got me a bottle of Kruschen and no one would realise the different woman I am. I have been taking Kruschen now constantly for two years. My daughter also would not be without it. I have got my neighbor to take Kruschen as well and she has found its worth as she feels a different woman."

—(Mrs. G. A. K.)  
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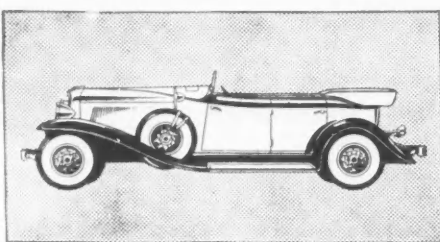
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# The Dog That Talked

## A Short Story

By HENRI DUVERNOIS

ALTHOUGH she was possessed of the rosy freshness of her nineteen springs, of a nightcap that was a dream, and a nightdress that was a joy, Fanchette woke up in a very bad humor and complained bitterly of the little breakfast that the discreet Romaine brought to her bedside.

"Do you call that chocolate?" she exclaimed indignantly. "I've told you a hundred times that I like it thick and frothy. Ugh! I might as well talk to the wind. As for the butter, a single whiff of it is enough to make one ill. Do you hear, idiot? Your butter has the appearance of chocolate, and your chocolate the appearance of butter. Once and for all, I tell you it's sickening, and I've a good mind to throw the whole boiling at you."

"Stuff and nonsense!" retorted the maid, who was apt to be familiar.

People who provoked Fanchette generally regretted doing so. Hardly had Romaine spoken when she



received full in her face the contents of the cup, aimed with a deliberate hand. The little dog, Moco, who was snoring under the counterpane, began to howl. Fearing reprisals, Fanchette jumped out of bed, and took cover in her dressing-room, where she barricaded herself. Romaine, white with rage, wiped her face with her apron.

"If the chocolate had been at all hot, I should have been badly scalded," she remarked.

At that moment, Mr. Leon Gratuleux, who had been pretending to be asleep so as not to be mixed up with the quarrel, showed his highly-respectable countenance, the conventional and commonplace features of which contrasted oddly with the embroidered pillow, and murmured:

"What's the matter?"

"The matter is," cried the discreet Romaine, "that I've had enough of it, and that I leave at once, though I forfeit eight days' wages. You have only to settle with me: Madame owes me a hundred and seven francs, beside my month. And I don't know that I shall bring an action; I shall unless the doctor says there's no serious injury. I'll get my account-book from the kitchen."

Mr. Gratuleux ran to the door of the dressing-room.

"Fanchette, Romaine is leaving us. She makes out that you owe her something; she threatens us with the law courts."

"Give her enough money to hold her tongue," cried Fanchette, horribly frightened. "I won't see her. Arrange everything yourself, old darling."

Romaine came back without her apron, which made her look rather impressive. She pocketed the money and did not vouch any leave-taking except to the dog, Moco, who growled mutteringly about her petti-coats, espousing her mistress' quarrel.

"Good-bye, little brute," said she; "I don't bear you any ill-will; you're only a helpless animal; but, all the same, if you could talk, you would say amusing things, eh, Moco? There are people who would enlighten if you could only speak, considering that you see things that wouldn't please them much, eh, Moco?"

Mr. Gratuleux had got into his trousers and slippers. He caught Romaine's hand, detaining her as he said in a low voice:

"But you can speak. . . . I am listening. . . . That would mean something like a tip. . . ."

"Do you think you're going to make a tell-tale of me? With such a character I'm not likely to get places any more with single ladies. What's certain is, that if Moco could speak, he could tell you something that would interest you? Ah! la! la! Good-bye all!"

MR. GRATULEUX cogitated profoundly. Though he had no hair left, his eyebrows approached each other in a formidable manner—a symptom, according to all tradition, of acute jealousy. Because he had met her in the rue de la Paix carrying a bandbox and wearing boots down at heel, he looked on Fanchette as still the mere apprentice. An immense mistake, from which the departing maid had just delivered him. He called to Moco, who was on the point of sampling the little pats of butter that had fallen on the carpet. The dog turned upon him the intelligent eye of the man of the world.

"Well, what are you trying to say?" questioned Mr. Gratuleux, as if he really expected an answer.

A brilliant idea suddenly flashed upon him. Moco, who followed Fanchette in all her comings and goings, Moco without whom she never left the house, had a remarkable memory for names. Mr. Gratuleux called out his own name in the playful tones of Fanchette:

"Leon! Leon! Here comes Leon! Go and fetch Leon!"

Moco understood perfectly. He wagged his tail, gave his bark of welcome, and put an affectionate paw on the knee of his provisional master.

Would it work? Mr. Gratuleux opened his pocket diary at the date of January 2nd, and began:

KINGSTON  
(B.W.I.)

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Please



The name Player on a cigarette guarantees the quality and purity of the tobacco. It is more than a name—it is a reputation.

Cork Tipped or Plain Ends

"Macaire! Macaire! Here comes Macaire! Go and fetch Macaire!"

The dog did not move a muscle. Calmly and patiently Mr. Gratuleux went on, with the fixed intention of making the whole calendar of saints march past the sleeping memories of Moco until he should discover the fatal name that was identified with his suggested misfortune.

"Rigobert, by all that's lucky! Here's Rigobert. . . . Lucien! . . . Julian! . . . William! . . . Go and fetch Arcade, doggie! . . . Say how do to Felix! . . . Marcel! . . . Sebastian! . . . Raymond! . . . Babyles! . . ."

As he came to Chrysostome, Fanchette opened the door.

"What's all this shouting?"

"Only talking to the dog. He's so clever."

"Little love! . . . Is Romaine gone?"

"Yes."

"Good riddance! I'll go to the employment agency presently. I want a fair woman in the forties, who knows how to do the swell thing. You'll see how it will work here. If she hadn't been rude to me, I shouldn't have thrown the chocolate in her face. Good thing I didn't give in; there are some ladies who would have apologized, you know. . . . Anyhow, she didn't say again that she'd go to the police, did she?"

Reassured, she finished her toilet, and came back with an airy excuse—that she was going to see her aunt.

"At least leave me Moco; he is a little bit of yourself," sighed Mr. Gratuleux insinuatingly.

"I shall be back at eight."

Fanchette got away with an elusive kiss, and Mr. Gratuleux returned to his pocket-book.

"Moco, come here. Listen! We got to Casimir. Casimir! Good-morning, Adrian! Gregory! Good old Gregory! Cyriaque! Ah, my little Alexander!"

MOCO remained sitting on his haunches, with knitted brows, as if in deep reflection. Certain names seemed to awaken in him some fleeting remembrance; he made as if he was going to jump up, but subsided again. When Leon got to Benjamin, under date of last day in March, some faint gleams of hope began to pierce the gloom of his jealous soul. Perhaps he had been wrong in attaching any serious meaning to the babble of a discharged maid. Nevertheless, he determined to go through with the experiment, though he felt rather humiliated by the presence of Moco, who, he fancied, now looked at him with a sort of ironical pity. Under April 8th appeared the name of Albert, and Mr. Gratuleux called out:

"Albert!"

Hardly had he pronounced the word when Moco became intensely excited.

"Here comes Albert! Go and fetch Albert!"

The little yellow brute barked affectionately, went to the door, sniffed, scratched at the carpet, and came back to Leon lifting up his paw.

"Fetch him then! Albert!"

He must have been a fellow of much humor, this Albert, for Moco, half-choked with joy, rushed about with his tail down, hunting and searching everywhere for his old playfellow.

"That's the one," muttered Leon. "There's not the least doubt of it!"

But his ingenious discovery did not make him any happier. Suddenly he landed a hearty kick in the rear

of the astonished Moco, who was still scratching. At eight o'clock when Fanchette returned, bringing as usual a little bag of cakes for their dessert, he noticed that she looked tired, and, it might be, a little remorseful.

"It's a curious thing," he said abruptly, "that there are dogs that can speak."

"You're joking!"

"No, I'm not. I knew one that said distinctly: 'Papa, umbrella lost!'"

"You're not serious!"

"I'm very serious. He was of Moco's breed. I've been amusing myself by studying Moco's bark. When I come in, you know, he almost always calls me by name: 'Eon! . . . Eon! . . . Well, he knows how to pronounce another name.'

"Ah, and what's that?"

"Albert!"

If any doubt had lingered in Mr. Gratuleux's mind, it was at once dispelled by Fanchette herself. She opened her mouth as if to speak, turned scarlet, and sank down in an armchair.

"It's Romaine that's given me away!" she gasped.

"I swear it's not! It's the dog! But I've had enough, thank you. Where's my coat?"

AND that day saw the departure of both maid and friend. The last-named put his house in order, and started off for a six months' voyage—and returned at the end of a fortnight, looking thin and miserable. Having thrown off the last shred of self-respect, he wrote letters to the perfidious one, but they were never answered. At last he was reduced to lying in wait for her in the street. Hidden behind a goods van, and as nervous as a student keeping his first assignation, he saw her coming along at about a quarter past eight, carrying in her hand, as of old, a little bag of cakes. She was hurrying, being late as usual, to the abode of Mr. Gratuleux's successor. "Supplanted!" he murmured, staggering. However, he managed to make a bow and a sickly smile. Fanchette walked straight on, cold and contemptuous. And Mr. Gratuleux perceived that she was followed by Moco—a changed and melancholy Moco who seemed to be doing penance for some crime—and whose jaws were firmly fixed in an enormous muzzle.

There is an old belief that a cat uses its whiskers to determine whether it can squeeze through a small opening or hole. According to this notion, if the cat's whiskers touch the sides of the hole it will not venture in. Although this is not strictly true, there is a grain of truth in the belief. The large hairs on either side of a cat's nose are feelers. Technically they are known as "visbrissae". Their roots are provided with delicate nerve-endings of touch, thus enabling the animal to find its way with ease through a dark narrow passage. It is not so much a question of the cat's measuring size of openings as it is finding its way in the dark.

An instrument has been invented that measures to the 5,000,000th of an inch. It should be useful to a motorist trying to find a place to park his car.—*Passing Show.*

Scientist finds that the radio voice is weaker when the moon is at full—a hitherto unsuspected beauty of moonlight.—*Arkansas Gazette.*

"The husband ought to have a voice in the furnishing of the home," says a woman writer. Oh, but he does—the invoice.—*Boston Transcript.*



THE WHOLE WORLD JOINS THE CITIZENS IN CELEBRATING A BIRTHDAY  
The unfurling of the flags of seventy-five nations in the street of Stratford on the anniversary of the birth of William Shakespeare.

—Wide World Photos.



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**LONDON LETTER**

Alfonso—Zara Agha—Roland Hayes

By P. O'D.

April 20th, '31.

JUST now the favorite pastime of those earnest souls who put in their time arranging—with the freedom of complete irresponsibility—the affairs of nations and of crowned heads and heads that have lost their crowns, is speculating on what Alfonso will do. For a number of reasons London takes a very special interest in His ex-Majesty of Spain. In the first place he married an English princess, and he has always been a very frequent and popular visitor here. People like him for his easy and friendly manners, and they admire him for the coolness with which he has gone on with his royal job in the almost constant danger of assassination.

Spain is a country where assassins take their work seriously, and they have had a good many tries at him, beginning with a poisoned teat on his nursing-bottle when he was eight months old. They could not even let him get married in peace. But they never succeeded in frightening him, or in prevent-

ing him from going about among his subjects with the utmost freedom. In fact, it is very probable that the admiration of the Spanish people for his royal nerve is one of the things that have kept him on the throne all these years. It is even possible that it may bring him back again.

In the meantime, all sorts of suggestions are being made as to his immediate plans. We are told that he has bought a mansion in London and a big estate up in the Midlands, where he can gratify his taste for polo and hunting. We are assured also, with equal authority or lack of it, that he will live in France, that he is to be given a chateau in Touraine, that he has decided to settle with his family in Belgium, that he is likely to buy a ranch in Canada somewhere near the Prince of Wales's. It seems that two of his grandees already possess large properties out in the Canadian West. But, in spite of the little glow of patriotic pride which the announcement gave me, I do not believe that we shall ever see Alfonso in a two-gallon hat and a pair of fur pants twirling a lissom lariat among the fat and frolicsome Albertan steers.

The chief probability at present appears to be that he will spend most of his time in England, even if he does not definitely settle down here. There is a question if he will settle down anywhere. Many countries would welcome him as a guest and a resident, if it were not for the rather awkward international complication that he has not really abdicated.

He has explicitly refused to give up his claims to the Spanish throne—which means that he will go on making his best efforts and encouraging his friends to make their best efforts to upset the present Spanish government and restore the monarchy. This is very human and even commendable on his part—something like raising the mortgage on the old farm in the case of humbler mortals—but none the less a bit embarrassing for the country that might harbor him and be at the same time endeavoring to maintain friendly relations with the new powers in Spain.

For this reason it does not seem likely that there will be any very eager official welcome for him in France, or that he will be invited to move into one of those lovely old chateaux along the Loire, as suggested. As a republic herself and Spain's closest neighbor, France will have to be particularly careful. What with Catalan autonomy, Communism, the hostility of the Church, financial depression and all the rest of it, the new Spanish regime has quite enough on its hands without wanting to see Alfonso camped somewhere north of the border, waiting for a good chance to come swooping down across it. And he is just the lad to take his chances. He has brains and courage, and he is only forty-five.

So we are likely to see a good deal of King Alfonso in London for the next year or so. I, for one, am all for it—not that I am such a hatter for royal society, but because I think it would give a new zip to the London season. As things are, one year is too much like another. We need something to stir us up, and I would like to see the girls wearing mantillas and fans, and going about with their hands on their hips and roses over their ears or in the corners of their mouths—at least, flowers would look better than the

**IMPERIAL JAPANESE COUPLE**

Young Prince Nobuhito, of Japan, and his bride, Princess Kikuko Takamatsu, who have been paying a short visit to Canada. The Royal couple have been honeymooning around the world for a year and this trip to Canada is their last stop.

—Wide World Photos.

eternal drooping cigarette. Think how pleasant, too, it would be to drop into one's stodgy old club, and find the members standing about the fireplace in short velvet jackets, wide red sashes, and black sombreros, and strumming lightly on their guitars instead of grousing biliously about the weather and bad business! Even a little discreet bull-fighting—but I suppose one mustn't look for too much.

**A**NOTHER distinguished visitor, now actually in London, is Zara Agha, reputed to be the oldest man in the world. He is credited with one hundred and fifty-seven years, eleven wives—successively, we trust, and not contemporaneously—and thirty-five children. Under the circumstances thirty-five seems a modest allowance. He is a broad-shouldered old fellow, hairless and toothless, with the largest nose and ears you ever saw, and huge, wrinkled brown paws which he pushes out with a vacant grin of welcome. Also he has an American showman who puts him through his paces and swings the yarn. Altogether a most unedifying business, I call it!

Why can't they leave the poor old man alone? Not that I believe for a moment that he is one hundred and fifty-seven years old. Eleven wives alone, without any of the other ills that flesh is heir to, would prevent any man reaching such a span as that. But he is probably well over a hundred—after all the East is full of centenarians, and he might well be the most centenarian of the lot. He is certainly old enough to be left in peace in his Turkish village, without being put into a frock-coat and spats and dragged around like Consul the Ape through the great cities of the western world. If there is anything honorable in extreme age—and, I suppose, a man who has gone through the toils and perplexities and perils of life for a hundred years or more is entitled to some little credit—then this old gentleman should be taken home and left there. As it is, they have probably knocked about ten years off his expectation of life.

My own personal grouse against centenarians—I must admit to having one—is the guff they hand out about their habits of life. This one claims to have lived on sour milk and honey and vegetables. And, of course, being a good Mahomedan, he doesn't touch spirits. Neither does he smoke, it seems. And now all the cranks will be trying to get the rest of us to live like that, whether we want to become centenarians or not. Besides, I'll bet that old Zara Agha, when he was a mere lad of fifty or so, ate and drank and smoked anything he could lay hands on.

The only really pleasant and sensible centenarian in this respect that I can recall was the Irishman—Patrick Collins, I think his name was—who died a year or so ago. But then, I must admit, he was a mere hundred-and-ten or twelve. Collins ate whatever the family could provide him with, had a well-developed taste for whiskey and water (and not too much water), and spent most of his waking hours smoking a pipe strong enough to shorten any other man's life. Of course, there is no knowing that it didn't shorten his. On sour milk and vegetables, without his whiskey and tobacco, he might have gone on for another ten years or even more. But I have little doubt what his decision would have been if the choice had been offered him. And I have no doubt at all that, as it was, he chose the better part. Better a century on booze and 'baccy, than a century and a half on sour milk! Nasty stuff!

**C**ONSIDERABLE comment, favorable and unfavorable, has been occasioned by the reported refusal of a well-known London hotel to furnish accommodation for Roland Hayes, the famous negro tenor, who is appearing here shortly. He has always been very popular and successful in London, and on his first appearance some ten years ago gave a command performance at Buckingham Palace. But naturally His Majesty's can afford to be much more democratic than a hotel-proprietor. He has no clients to worry about. So opinions are pretty sharply divided in the matter, the more ardent and intellectual people regarding it as a shameful thing that a distinguished artist should be barred from a public caravanserai on account of his color, while the more commercially minded are apt to take the view that the necessity is a regrettable one, but none the less a necessity, and that the hotel management are quite right.

Of course, if Mr. Hayes were to doll himself up in orange and purple silk, and hang gilt chains all over his person like an Abyssinian plenipotentiary, everything would be all right. Then the very people who would otherwise probably cancel their rooms in the hotel because of his presence there would be bribing the headwaiter to give them a table as near as possible to his in the restaurant. But poor Mr. Hayes is forced to wear the ordinary clothes that everyone else wears. He can't even go about dressed up like the Duke in "Rigoletto". Neither can he every now and then burst into a bit from some aria or other to let censorious people know who he is. So possibly the hotel management have not had much choice in the matter, seeing how stupid and querulous and utterly snobbish are many of the people who frequent such places.

Altogether, one feels that Mr. Hayes' friends would perhaps have been better advised not to make so much fuss about the matter. Accommodations will be found for him—very comfortable and even luxurious accommodations—and he will certainly be no worse off than he would be in his own country, where he would never dream of applying for admission to a first-class hotel. Besides, his personal dignity will be enhanced rather than diminished by his living amid surroundings where he is an honored and welcome guest, instead of forcing his way into places where he would be, at the best, merely tolerated.

**I**N THIS connection, I remember the reply made by that pretty little colored woman, the late Florence Mills, who was for years the queen of "Blackbirds". It was suggested to her by the very energetic and influential English producer of the show, which had immense success in London, that she could, if she wished, live in the Savoy. She asked if the other leading members of her company could stay there, too. It was explained that that was out of the question.

"Then if they can't," she said, "I don't want to. I'm willing to be proud to live among my own people."

And Florence Mills was considering her own dignity as well as theirs, when she made the answer.

The Stock Exchange annex will be 400 feet high. It will be up to 400.—Port Arthur News.

Ten billion dollars a year paid to racketeers and criminals! A land of opportunity if you are a mere worker.—Nelson (B) News.

**GOODYEAR MEANS****GOOD WEAR**

**W**ITH the standard grade of Goodyear Tires so superior that **MORE PEOPLE RIDE ON GOODYEAR TIRES THAN ON ANY OTHER KIND**—how vastly superior must be Goodyear's extra-service tire, the Heavy Duty? A stronger carcass—a heavier tread—Supertwist vitality—All-Weather tread safety—these are the features which protect you against tire delays and insure mileage much in excess of what you have previously enjoyed. In fact, Goodyear Heavy Duty Tires bought now will probably be still in service when you sell your present car.

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# For Greater Safety on Every Highway

**THE FORD CAR IS EQUIPPED WITH SHATTERLESS PLATE GLASS WINDSHIELD**

FOR greater safety in driving, every Ford is equipped with a shatterless plate glass windshield. By reducing the dangers of flying glass it has saved many lives and prevented countless injuries in automobile accidents.



The value of this important safety factor has been known for many years, but its use has been limited by expense. It is brought to you on the Ford as standard equipment only because of the efficiency and economy of Ford methods. Much pioneering work has been done in finding ways to manufacture in large volume at low cost.

It is interesting to know how the shatterless glass windshield of the Ford is made and why it gives so much extra protection. The process of manufacture requires many separate operations, yet it can be explained in a few simple words.

Two pieces of plate glass, carefully ground and polished, are covered on one side with a thin coating of gelatine. This coating is baked hard, sprayed with liquid celluloid, and treated with a solvent.

Then, between the two pieces of glass, like the middle of a sandwich, is inserted a layer of special celluloid. This also has been treated with a solvent.

When heat and pressure are applied to the glass sandwich, this solvent helps to dissolve the surfaces in contact

and they are actually fused together. It is almost like a welding process. The result is a single sheet of beautiful, clear laminated glass. The final operation is sealing the edges as protection against air and moisture.

This laminated windshield will withstand a 50% harder impact before breaking than plate glass of equal thickness, and is more flexible under impact. When struck an unusually hard blow, it will crack, but the danger from flying glass is minimized because of the inside layer of celluloid.

The greatest care is taken to insure uniform high quality. Plate glass is used for clear vision. One sheet in every 150 is taken for test. For the impact test, a steel ball is dropped six feet to the center of a large sheet.

Other samples are subjected to ultra-violet rays and infra-red rays which give, in a few hours, an exposure equal to several years of normal driving. This is done to check the effect of the sun's rays and heat on the crystal clearness of the glass in actual use.

Many improvements have been made in the past three years. Today, the shatterless glass used on the Ford is recognized as one of the greatest contributions to safety since four-wheel brakes. High speed and crowded traffic emphasize the need of the protection it affords. It is just another instance of the extra value in the Ford.



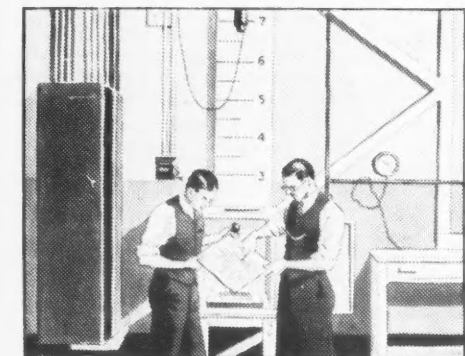
No Flying Glass Here

A woman and three children were in this Ford when a passing car upturned a horseshoe in the road and sent it crashing into the windshield. No one was hurt because there was no flying glass.



Used In World War

During the World War, shatterless glass was used in goggles for aviators, eye blanks for gas masks, and for windows on tanks and submarines. It is now used on battleships and destroyers to prevent injuries when glass windows are broken by the impact of heavy seas or the shock of severe gunfire.



The Impact Test

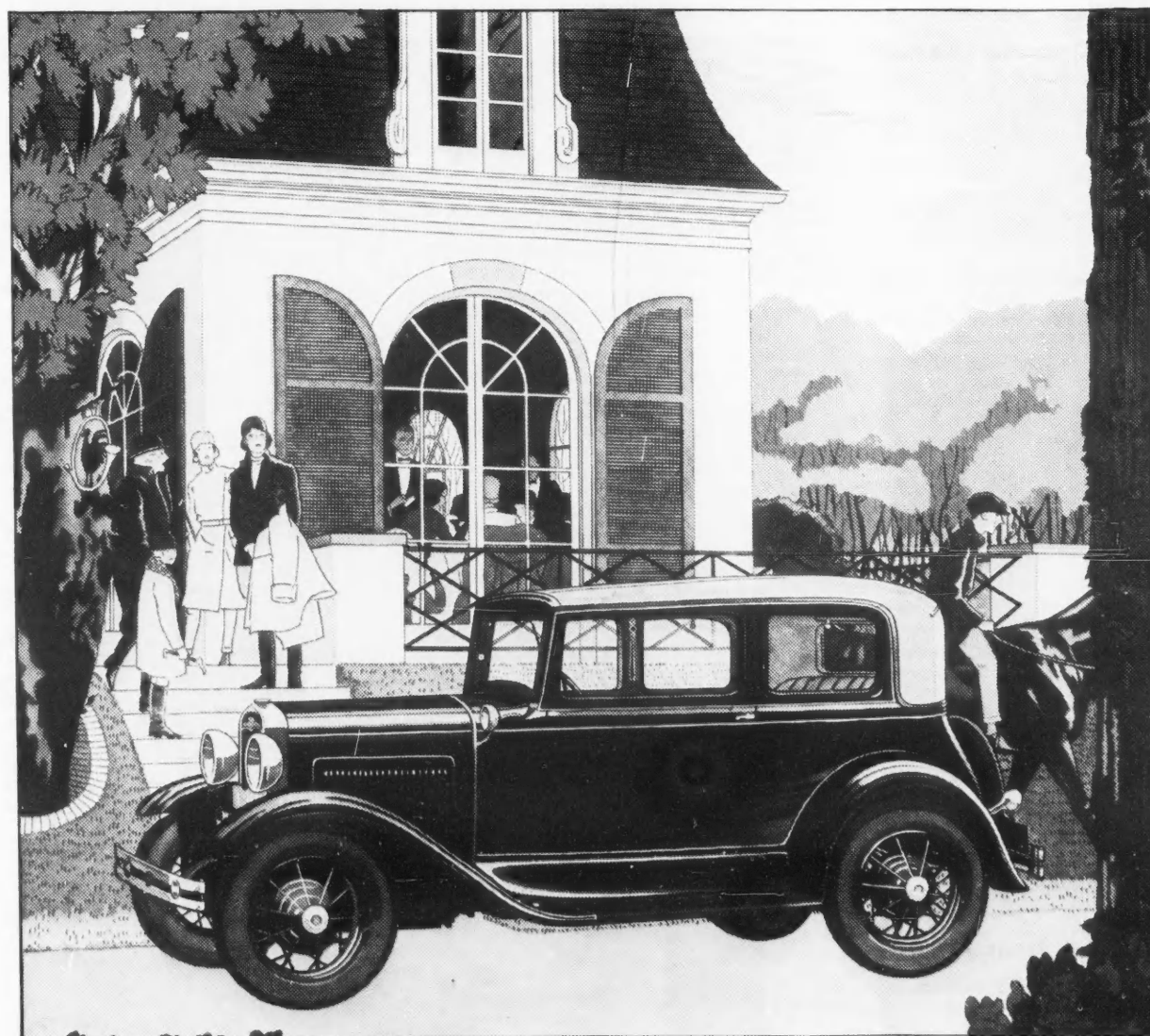
A steel ball is dropped six feet on the glass used for the windshield of the Ford as an impact test. This is to check-up on its non-shattering qualities.

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Roadster . . .	\$515	Tudor Sedan . .	\$585
Phaeton . . .	520	Sport Coupe . .	600
Coupe . . .	585	Fordor Sedan . .	705
De Luxe Bodies			
De Luxe Roadster	\$570	De Luxe Tudor . .	\$635
De Luxe Phaeton	695	Cabriolet . . .	710
De Luxe Coupe .	630	Town Sedan . .	755
Victoria . . .			\$695

All prices f. o. b. East Windsor, Ontario, plus taxes. Bumpers and spare tire extra at small cost.

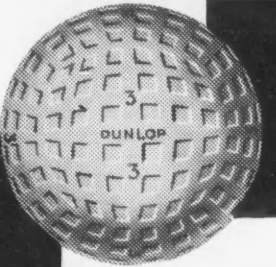
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THE FORD VICTORIA

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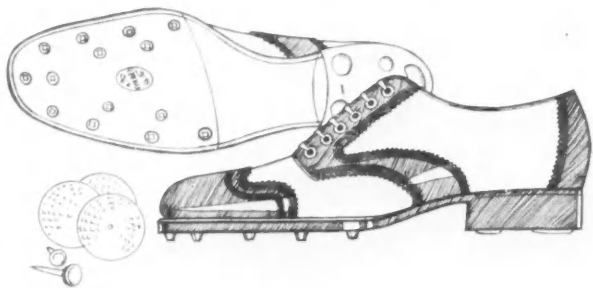
When you send your Dress or Neglige Shirts and Collars to us, you just know that they will come back like new. Fresh and clean after having been washed in soft water suds, and ironed with painstaking care such as only an experienced person knows how to do, why not send us your shirts and let us demonstrate to you just what we can do.

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Every movie producer should thank his stars for his success.—Louisville Times.

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## Highlights of Sport

### Bill Tilden's Visit—Davis Cup, First Round—Eglinton Horse Show

By N. A. B.

THE mighty monarch of the professional ranks of tennis has come and gone. Big Bill Tilden has convincingly shown local tennis enthusiasts just why he ruled international tennis for over a decade. As a professional, paid to amuse and entertain the populace with his dazzling strength and skill on the court, Big Bill takes himself very seriously indeed. So intent was he on showing his best wares at the Toronto Arena that he made his good-humored Czech opponent, Karel Kozeluh, look like a second-rater. In order to be a 100% crowd-pleaser in any professional sport, an athlete needs (1) a sense of humor and (2) a certain understanding of crowd psychology. The great U.S. technician seems to have little of either. He rushed through the main event, his singles with Kozeluh, and trounced him 6-2, 6-4, 6-2. His cannon-service was at its best and Kozeluh was heard mildly deprecating the heartless vigour of the temperamental Philadelphian's whirlwind zeal.

Tilden did his "stuff" marvelously well in actual play and was not disappointing in his attitude to the crowd and umpires. Several times he questioned the rulings of the linesmen and delayed the game until a lady, vividly garbed in scarlet, had been seated and had passed from his line of vision. In Buffalo, he is reported to have done even better by stopping the play and insisting on less noise from the spectators. (We certainly would like to see him pitch a double-header in Brooklyn).

Kozeluh was a bit out of condition, but proved to be a real crowd-pleaser. He juggled his racket and tennis balls, showed ultra-clever footwork reminiscent of his fame as a great European soccer player. He paired with a dark horse, Bobby Seller, and furnished one rousing set in the doubles against Tilden and Emmett Pare. The score was 6-1, 7-5. Although widely advertised, Francis T. Hunter, Tilden's long-time doubles partner, was conspicuous only by his absence and this obvious bit of deception gave the tourney what boxing writers term an aroma of Gorgonzola, an aroma reminiscent of the old days when big league baseball teams would visit the Leafs at the old Island Stadium and leave all the famous super-stars back in Manhattan. Promoter Jack Curley can expect a unanimous "raspberry" from all sport fans if his future shows are "graced" with such clever omissions from the previously announced line-up.

What Tilden lacks in showmanship and geniality he amply atones for in the incomparable excellence of his play and his earnest desire to show his best even at the expense of his cohorts. In his pre-

sent form he would give even his old Nemesis, Henri Cochet, a stiff battle, and he eagerly looks forward to what he terms the inevitable sanctioning of open tennis tournaments. If this transpires, the whole tennis world will look forward as eagerly to the Cochet-Tilden meeting as did the ancients toward the championship struggle between Hector and Achilles.

THIS department is delighted to learn that none other than Mr. Tilden has concurred with its present view that Canada has a good outside chance to defeat the American Davis Cup team on May 21-23, the youthful U.S. representatives, Frank Shields and Sidney Wood. Wilmer Allison defeated the Mexican Alfonso Uria in straight sets in the singles and Shields similarly squashed Ricardo Tapia. The Americans clinched the first zone match when Wood and Shields defeated Tapia and Alfonso Llano in the doubles 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.

The team from Czechoslovakia eliminated Spain when the famous Manuel Alonso went down to defeat before Mengel after five sets, giving Czechoslovakia the victory by three matches to two. The South African team triumphed over Germany, three to none. The Irish team swept the Swiss away, and G. Lyttleton Rogers, who is well remembered here, was instrumental in the victory. The great Italian ace, Baron Henri De Morpuogo, led his team to the second round in eliminating the Hungarians, Tagags and Kehrling.

THIS week the third of the annual indoor horse shows of the Eglinton Hunt Club takes place. This show is the oldest in the Dominion and is the 31st of its kind. Mr. Geo. A. Beardmore, who has graced the title of M.P.H. for nearly four decades, is president, and Mr. John McKee is chairman of the Club's 1931 committee. The event will naturally be one of especial social importance. The members of the Rochester Indoor Polo Team, Messrs. Bell, Townson, Bantel and Kitchen, are coming as guests of the Eglinton Hunt and will play chukkers every evening with the local exponents of the fashionable pastime. Prominent among the guests will be the visiting Japanese Prince and Princess who are honeymooning. The show will undoubtedly make Toronto the Mecca of horse-lovers during its run.

ONE of the most humorous of sport stories comes out of a baseball league in the Western States. A certain team which had not been drawing very well by day decided to institute night baseball made possible by the flood-light system. The team's manager was particularly hard-boiled and demanded the best of every player on his squad. It was well-known that he carried around one outfielder only because of his hitting prowess as the latter was a complete failure in the field. He dropped a "fly" in every game and usually had the same excuse, "The sun got in my eyes". In the first night game he dropped a ball, and when he came in, the manager accosted him: "Well, you big loafer, you can't blame it on the sun this time! What have you to say for yourself?"

"Chief, the moon got in my way out there. It shone right in my eye just as I was going to make the catch."

## Making the Man

Day Dress and a Few Generalities

By NORMAN JOHN

I AM still retaining hope that somewhere, someplace, sometime, I will encounter a group of men in formal day dress, all of whom look utterly at ease, comfortable and as though the clothes they are wearing have not just come from a tailor's iron. True, formal day clothes are worn at formal occasions, during which time, most of us aspire to look our very best. But why will we not be satisfied that we look our very best when we are not noticeably dressed for the occasion.

The very nature of the clothes

lend the formality. The cutaway coat is itself significant that the wearer is in attendance at a formal function; the high hat, wing collar and puff tie, all lend their atmosphere and yet the individual wearing this decidedly attractive and debonair kit, can conspire to look so rigidly unhappy and so patently uncomfortable, that the entire effect is utterly ruined.

My suggestion is, have your formal clothes pressed less frequently. They should not be done after every wearing any more than your lounge clothes should receive the same treatment. Allow them to develop a few friendly wrinkles that become part of your clothes once they have been worn more than a few hours. Allow the clothes to achieve a worn appearance. Allow your waistcoat to produce a few horizontal wrinkles across your middle. Slide your top over one eye if that will help. Allow a suggestion of dust to accumulate on your spottless shoes. Live in your clothes a bit. Some men achieve that pleasant air of familiarity with formal dress easier than do others. I address these remarks to those who experience the difficulty.

Some of the leading shops are now showing decidedly attractive shirtings and other haberdashery for early summer that are extremely fetching. Stiff bosom shirts have not passed from popularity by any means, despite pre-

diction to this effect. On a stiff demi-bosom, horizontal stripes continue to be popular, with matching hard collar. Vertical pleats have also been seen, with vertical striped material. These shirts are made in the finer zephyrs and madras.

Just a passing word. I would say that although tie patterns lean toward the small all-over spaced patterns, club and regimental stripes are still extremely popular. In fact these attractive stripes in soft shades will be widely shown during warmer days. Last week you may recall that I outlined some clothes for summer country wear. May I add that your outfit will be decidedly incomplete if you do not carry at least one large coloured foulard handkerchief. Deep variegated shades are shown and Paisley patterns are as usual, the leaders.

Here is one recent style note from England. The Prince of Wales now favours a single-breasted white dress waistcoat for formal evening wear. It is made with long straight lapels and is fastened low with three closely spaced buttons. The points are short. Again returning to handkerchiefs, a new effect is a sheer linen with hand rolled edge, and showing drawn-thread work borders. You will agree that fine handkerchiefs are important.

Watch for new and interesting stitches in knitted outerwear.

## Quality Versus Price

From The Daily News Record, a publication devoted to the interests of retailers and manufacturers

"When the smoke of price battle clears, those producers and retailers who retain the public's confidence through the readjustment period will win out.

"The consumer is much smarter today than he was a few years ago; he knows style and he knows value. Mere price promotions, without quality and value to support them, will not be remembered by the public.

"In other words, the store will not make a lasting reputation merely because its name becomes associated with low prices."

There is no substitute for quality. Our prices have been adjusted to present day market conditions, but our quality standards have been and will always be rigorously adhered to.

## DUNFIELDS

TORONTO'S GREATEST STORE FOR MEN

## The Passing Show

By HAL FRANK

The Prince of Piedmont, of course, is the son of the King of Italy and not of the King of Spain as this journal so confidently stated in its front page pictures a week or so ago. And we trust that "Prince Asturias" was properly recognized as the Prince of Asturias. Our caption-writer said in defense that he was probably thinking of something else at the time.

Circumstances alter cases. No adays there is a certain dignity about being "let out", while the individual who resigns is looking upon as an improvident.

It is claimed that under the new system, a large proportion of the British population is growing unaccustomed to work. But that can't all be vice-presidents.

Gandhi has posed for the taking pictures, but we doubt if Lord Colman need fear for the laurels.

The earthquake zone is said to be shifting steadily westward. That continued rumbling from Ota, however, is only the Host of Commons conversation on employment and such things.

Great Britain and France are in something of a quandary. They don't know whether to accept Alfonso as still the King of Spain or as just an old Spanish customer.

First golfer: "You're away your game, old boy. What's the matter?"

Second golfer: "It's the damn depression."

Those who decry the radio look its educational power. It taught us all, for example, how pronounce gigolo (jigalo-o-o you, sir.)

The trouble that Europeans have with the American policy of isolation is that it doesn't apply to tourists.

Some business men are so shortsighted they cannot see anything ahead of them except a golf bag.



CANADIAN STARS PLAY IN THE TOURNAMENT  
Left to right: Marcel Rainville and Dr. Jack Wright, both of Montreal, and members of the Canadian Davis Cup team who played recently in the North and South tennis tournament at Pinehurst, N.C.

—Wide World Photos.





THE PREMIER OF JAPAN AND HIS GRANDCHILDREN  
Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, newly appointed Premier of Japan to succeed the ailing Hamaguchi, photographed at his home with his three grandchildren shortly after he had received word of his appointment.

## Motor Boating

The "Sea-Flea" Evolves

By G. A. MACLEAN

THE development of the outboard motor and boat to its present state is a great deal more remarkable than most people realize.

Only so long ago as 1923 the outboard driven rowboat was considered to be quite a speedy craft if it could go from one place to another at a sustained rate of 8 miles per hour.

The boat laboured, not only under the none-too-rapid vibrations of its engine, but also under the undignified appellation of "Putt-putt".

Then, one day, someone decided he would build a less clumsy hull than that of a rowboat. And someone else decided to double the number of "puts" of the engine. In such a fashion was produced a boat able to go practically twice as fast.

At once the fun began! Taking the same engine that was originally built to develop about 3 horse power, it was no time at all until the power was brought up to 12... then 16... 24... 32 and now, this year, engine builders are producing an outboard motor developing 50 horse power!

When consideration is taken of the fact that these engines are still small and light enough to be attached to the stern of a small boat, the tremendous strides made in their development give pause for reflection. For if one could take an army mule and by careful breeding and training cause him to do the work of ten ordinary army mules, then indeed one's name would go down to posterity.

IN BOAT design noticeable improvements have also been made.

There is far more to the building one of these high speed hulls than many realize. The hull of a "sea-flea" may look to the layman for all the world like a glorified cheese-box with a kink in the bot-

tom, but to drive anything over the water at a pace approaching a mile-a-minute creates a good many problems that no cheese-box construction would solve.

Particularly in such small craft as these outboards is there a serious tendency to "pitch" and "yaw" when going at high speeds, unless the design and construction is such that they maintain a perfect balance when in planing position. It is in the matter of obtaining this "balance" that the skill of both the originators comes to the fore and this is quite obvious in many races where frequently the fastest boats are unable satisfactorily to maintain their pace or to negotiate the turns and the swells of their competitors.

THERE are today countless young men and women to whom the thrill of shooting over the water (at what we used to fearfully call "Express Train Speed") is a constant lure. Most of these drivers five years ago had no more idea of what went on in the inside of an engine than I have about Einstein Theory. But today they are able to overhaul their motors in a manner that at least permits them to get all the parts back in place and working again—something that requires more patience and skill than is realized by the uninitiated. And their numbers are increasing. I feel quite safe in saying that within a few years the sport of outboard motor boat racing, or its equivalent, will be numbered among the most popular on this Continent.

Einstein can't decide whether the universe is static or dynamic. If he owned our radio he could.—Judge.

If the lamb tried to keep up with Mary nowadays, it would have to walk in its sleep.—Louisville Times.



SPEEDING ON THE OTTAWA

The appellation "Sea Flea", despite its somewhat humorous inference, has become an international nick-name in the past two years. Mr. Lou E. Marsh, well-known sporting writer of Toronto, coined the word for use in his column.

—Photo courtesy, Watercraft Equipment Co.

## The World of Art Send a Bank Money Order!

Contemporary British Water Colorists and Several Canadian Shows

By C. C. MACKAY

MANY of the most original of living English artists are represented in the large exhibit of contemporary British water-colors now on view at the Toronto Art Gallery. All styles are to be seen here, from the older representational, to the more recent techniques showing the influence of Cezanne, or of the cubist and futurist movements. Of them all the Cezanne influence seems the most fruitful, in the field of pure water-color. Paul Nash's "The Farm", and the "Thatched Cottage" in this manner are perhaps the finest works in the exhibit, beautiful in form, with a sparing but exact and lovely use of color. Marsco Pearce's sunny graceful little studies of windows, lace curtains and flowers are attractive, and R. V. Pitchforth and F. J. Porter's handling of masses of green are very fine. Two religious subjects of Tom Nash are splendid patterns in color, finely constructed, in manner resembling Stanley Spencer, whose work is unfortunately not shown. The work of H. E. du Plessis is distinguished for its vivacious movement. Beautiful handling of planes and color characterizes the work of Adrian P. Allinson, in whom the cubist influences are evident. Wyndham Tryon's "Returning from Mass" is another fine study of this style. Amusing and vivacious little drawings in ink, with a wash are "Music Hall Bar", by W. Gaunt, and "Spanish Landscape" of Edward Wolfe. Margaret Fisher-Proust's "The Green Chair" is an interesting handling of brilliant color contrasts, as is P. W. Jowett's "Chez Madame Jerome". The charm of meticulously-treated detail delights in Joseph McCulloch's "Porto Maurizio", and in the water colors of Eric Ravilious. There is an old-fashioned attractiveness about Harry Morley's treatment of an architectural subject in the study of "17th Century Houses, St. Malo". Edith Lawrence's "On the Seine" and "Seine Fishermen" are too rigidly cubistic, and lack warmth, despite their many merits. The water colors of Karl Hagedorn, Charles Ginner, Kirkland Jamieson, Charles Napier, and Murray Urquhart are all distinguished and interesting, with sensitive color. One need hardly comment on such well-known artists as Ethelbert White, Wilson Steer and Muirhead Bone. Occasionally there is an experiment in painting on silk or on parchment, but these attempts are rarely interesting save in the case of Elliott Seabrooke, whose paintings on parchment display a combination of Japanese and modern sensibility that is very attractive. These are but a few of the many works of excellence in this very large exhibit. The outstanding impression one retains is that of modern French influences in the younger artists admirably adapted to English temperament, and a remarkable richness of distinguished personalities.

THE revival of interest in the art of wood engraving is an interesting and admirable development of this century, and among the artists who are most distinguished in their handling of this medium Clare Leighton ranks very high. Her fine sense of design, rich imagination, and interesting psychology combine with her flawless technique to make of these productions now on view at the Grange, admirable works of art. Of necessity there is always in wood engravings a dark threatening atmosphere—the white line on the black ground can never be gay or light-hearted. For this reason some of the finest engravings in this exhibit are the illustrations for "Wuthering Heights", where the terrible scenes of the books and the dark forcefulness of the medium are so exactly adapted one to the other. Yet by reason of her richly varied line, Miss Leighton handles beautifully such scenes as "Hop-pickers", and "Grape-harvest", and her tropical landscapes in the illustrations for H. M. Tomlinson's "The Sea and the Jungle" are very fine. She delights at all times in studies of luxuriant foliage. One thinks of this medium as essentially suited to illustration, yet Miss Leighton handles it with such mastery that the engravings stand on their own merits, interesting in themselves for their beauty of design.

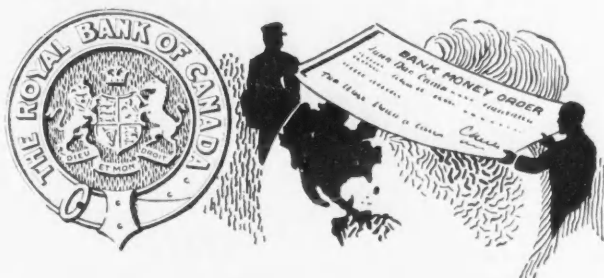
ONE of the outstanding local exhibits of this season is the group of Arctic sketches and paintings of Lawren Harris and A. Y. Jackson now on view at the Art Gallery. Not that it reveals any new development in the technique of either but it is interesting to compare the genius of the two men in the handling of these unusual scenes. On the whole A. Y. Jackson comes off with the honors. Something in the sombre spirit of the country seems to suit exactly the mood and palette of the painter, and we have a group of interpretations remarkably forceful in their effect. His work in this field carries with it greater conviction than the work of Lawren Harris, perhaps because there seems to be in the painter's personality greater elasticity, an easier acceptance of the characteristics of the country. The personality of the artist is never lost, but the personality of the country is expressed as well. In the interpretations of Mr. Harris there is too strong an impression left that the landscape is forced into a mould. Perhaps this is partly due also to the richer and more varied palette of Mr. Jackson, and to the greater variety of his rhythms. The angular style of Mr. Harris more quickly tires the beholder, and creates an impression of repetition, than the flowing lines of the other painter.

The region as it is seen through the eyes of these two men is not joyous but it has in it a sort of nightmare fascination, something brooding and ominous. The glowing reds, orange and violet of Mr. Jackson's canvases are particularly unforgettable, and create an impression, not of jewel-like brilliance, but of remoteness and terror. The whole exhibit is very powerful in its appeal and an important contribution to Canadian art.

THE Fine Art Galleries on Grenville Street are at present showing a group of paintings by Frank Panabaker and Robert Pilot, and aquatints by John Cotton. Frank Panabaker's work as painter and illustrator is well-known to the public. Both he and Robert Pilot are very capable painters of the strictly representational kind, and the latter in particular has great charm of color. Panabaker shows also considerable competence in the painting of animals. But they are both lacking in that constructive vision that gives lasting satisfaction. Theirs is the camera eye, and for those who prefer that kind of painting, their skill in reproducing is interesting.

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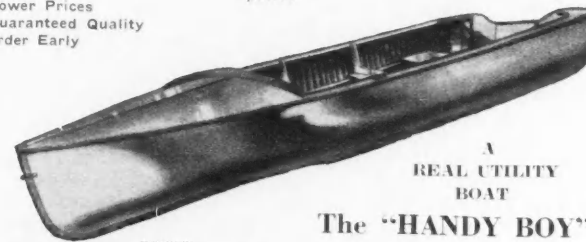
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## The Bull State Spell - Binder

Impression of A Great Annual Event in Calgary

By FRANK PRENDERGAST

STETSON hats, horny hands attached to long arms, drooping moustaches, seasoned pipes, weathered faces, talk of sires and dams, long-sighted eyes.

Four inches of sawdust. A musing crowd around the ring. The auctioneer on his stand, tall, fit, hatchet-faced, with a fedora well down on his eyes. Sometimes persuasive, sometimes exhortive, sometimes mildly dismayed, sometimes almost indignant. A man of many moods.

"Ah, boys! Look what's coming into the ring now! Lot 428 in your catalogue, gentlemen, and a finer bull you'll go a long way to see. A June bull, gentlemen. Won't be two year old until the eleventh of June. *Herdsmen's Pride* is his name by *Herdsmen's Glory* out of *Rancher's Delight*. A grrrrrrrand bull, boys! Look at that head! Look at that depth of rib! Look at the breadth of him! How's that for a smooth back? Look! Oh, look at those hindquarters! Ah, he's a grrrrrand bull! There's a sire for a range herd! *Herdsmen's Pride* by *Herdsmen's Glory* out of *Rancher's Delight*. A grrrrrrrand sire and a grrrrrrrand dam! Now we can't start him off at less than 400. 400 dollars, boys. All right, now boys, don't keep me hanging. Who'll start him at 400? 400, 400, 400? Who'll start him at 400?"

"Gentlemen, you might as well start him at 400. He's bound to bring more than that. He'd be the cheapest bull ever went out of the ring at that price. Gentlemen! Don't miss this! Don't keep me hanging. It isn't fair to the other sellers. All right, then, \$350? Who'll start me off at \$350? Gentlemen, remember this is that grrrrrand bull *Herdsmen's Pride*. All right, then. We'll give you all a chance to get in on the bidding. 325! 325! Who'll start me at 325? Look at the smooth back of him! Look how close he is to the ground! Look at that breadth back of the shoulders! Look at his depth! Lots of room for guts! Come on, now! 325. Who'll bid me 325? What? Thank you, sir! 300 I'm bid. 350? Am I bid 350? 350 for this grrrrrand bull! Am I bid 350? 350? 350? 350? Thank you! 325 I'm bid. 350? Am I bid 350? 325 I'm bid, 325, 330, 330? Thank you! 330 I'm bid. 340, 340, 340, 340? Am I right? Am I bid 340? Ah! Thank you, sir! 340 I'm bid, 340. Gentlemen, that bull's sire was grand champion at Calgary last year. One of the finest bulls I ever saw in the ring. And this bull, *Herdsmen's Pride* (lot 428 in your catalogue, gentlemen) is a proved sire! Ah, you should see the lovely calves he gets! Lovely, gentlemen, lovely! Every one a sure prize winner and 340 I'm bid. 350? 350, 350, 350? Gentlemen, don't miss this! 340 I'm bid. Boys, look out! Am I bid 350? No? Look out, boys! 340 once, 340 twice, . . . Ah! 345, Gentleman to the left bids 345. And a lovely bull, sir! You'll be lucky if you get him for that. He'll

be the cheapest bull I ever sold. 345. 345. 345 I'm bid. 350? 350? 350? Gentlemen, don't miss this!

"YOU need a bull like this. Strength and character and quality, gentlemen, for any herd. Am I bid? Thank you, sir! Gentleman from Lacombe bids me 350 and cheap at that! Too cheap! Come on, now, boys! Look out! 350 for this bull. What's the matter with you? Are you all satisfied? Everyone satisfied except the seller? 350 once—ah! You didn't make any mistake my friend! 355 I'm bid. I'm bid 355. 360? 360? 360, sir! Make it 360. Come on, now, make it 360. You'll never regret it. Yes? Eh? Sure, come on, now! 360, make it 360! Ah, that's it! 360 I'm bid. I'm bid 360. Come on, now, my friend over there on the right, fill it out! Make it 375. 375? 375? 375? Am I right? 375? Eh? 370, gentlemen! Ah! 375. What? Now you're talking! 385, gentlemen! 385 I'm bid for this grrrrrand bull! Good for you, sir! 400 I'm bid! 410? 410, 410, 410, 410? Am I right? Am I bid 410? Right! 405 I'm bid. 405. 410, 410, 410? Am I bid 410? Ah, gentleman from Lacombe! He knows a good bull! 410 he bids me, 410 I'm bid. Now, gentlemen! Consider! Here we're offering you *Herdsmen's Pride* by *Herdsmen's Glory* out of *Rancher's Delight*, one of the grrrrrandest bulls ever I saw. Why that bull'll get grand champions! Look at the hind quarters on him! Look how smooth he is! He's a wonderful doer! And I'm bid 410. 420? 420, 420? Am I right? Am I bid 420? Am I bid 420, 420, 420, 420? 410 I'm bid.

"Gentlemen, look out! 410 once! 410 twice! Fair warning! 410. I'm going to sell the bull! 410! Once! Twice! Come on, now, sir! Don't miss a bull like that for a five-dollar bill. You can't buy the good ones too dear. You'll never regret it in all your life. 415? 415? 415? No? 410! 410 I'm bid. 410 once! 410 twice! I'm going to sell the bull! 410. Look out! Are you all satisfied? Sold! Sold to the gentleman for 410 and mark him cheap. Ah, boys! Look what's coming into the ring now! Here's a grrrrrand bull! . . ."

Lord Dawson of Penn relates this in the current *Atlantic*:

A farm laborer in England had been out of work for many months and had been living on the dole. He remarked to his physician one day:

"Doctor, do you know I had an offer of work some days ago which would have given me five shillings more a week than I am getting from the dole, but after giving it thorough reflection I preferred to remain independent." — Boston Transcript.

The newspapers recently have been airing the troubles of European royalty from A to Z—Alfonso to Zog.—Arkansas Gazette.



BLOSSOM TIME AT KEW

This spring Kew Gardens, London, have been the Mecca of all lovers of flowers in Britain's capital.

Friend (to young wife contemplating divorce) — "Remember, dear, you took your husband for better or for worse."

Young Wife — "But I didn't take him for good, did I?" — Boston Transcript.

Reading the news from France and Central Europe one gets the impression that the plowshares beaten out of the late swords are about as shaky as all other kinds of shares these days.—Virginian Pilot.

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**BREMEN** May 30  
**BREMEN** June 14  
**BREMEN** June 30

EUROPA • June 4 • June 20

\* COLUMBUS • June 1 • June 22

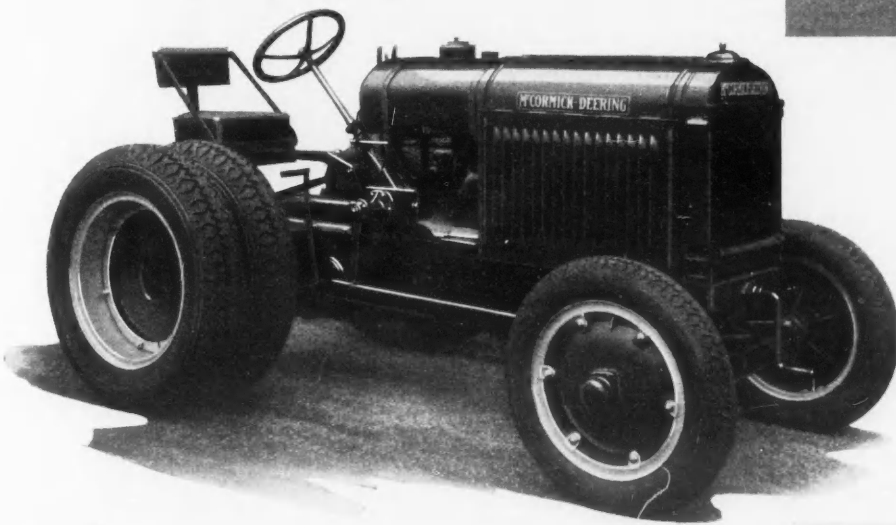
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A STATUE TO GENERAL BOTHA

A statue was recently unveiled in Cape Town, by Lady de Waal, in memory of General Botha, the celebrated farmer, soldier and statesman. Picture shows the statue of Botha, erected in front of Government House, Cape Town.

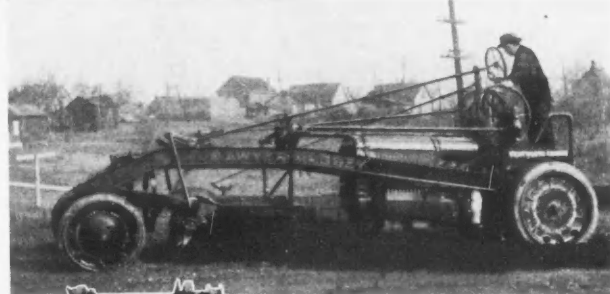
**F**EW mechanical devices are qualified to act in so many roles as the McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractor is called on to play. It is subject to an amazing variety of installation, combining with endless types of equipment. General industry has set it to work by the tens of thousands, at a thousand ingenious jobs. It is pulling, pushing, hauling, and hoisting; delivering flexible power in the factory and the mill, in the warehouse and the mine, in the oil field and the railroad yard, in the forest and on the public road. You will find it wherever compact mobile power is an asset. It is ready to go to work *anywhere*.

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**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY**  
HAMILTON of Canada, Ltd. CANADA



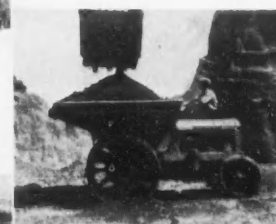
AT LEFT: McCormick-Deering power pulls this semi-trailer wagon through good going or bad with ease and dispatch. A great combination, recommended for use wherever dirt is to be moved.



ABOVE: This general type or grader and maintainer has won friends everywhere. It is available with either wheel or crawler traction. Practically every leading grader manufacturer employs McCormick-Deering Power in outfits of this type.



ABOVE: A McCormick-Deering-powered ditcher with many features in its favor. An economical, fast-working outfit.



ABOVE: This McCormick-Deering-powered "dirt mover" gets under the shovel and away with its heavy load in quick time.



AT LEFT: This compact outfit handles 500 yards in 10 hours, is easily and quickly moved in close quarters, and operates with remarkable economy.

**MCCORMICK-DEERING**  
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# SATURDAY NIGHT

SOCIETY

» TRAVEL

» FASHION

» HOMES

» GARDENS

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 9, 1931

## STARS IN THE BRITISH FILM FIRMAMENT

While the innovation of the talking picture was derided by a large number of English critics, there is now no doubt that it has given a decided impetus to the film industry in Great Britain. The skill in handling dialogue and the clarity of diction characteristic of the trained English actor have proved a decided asset to the new British films. When British directors have mastered the purely technical side of film production, Elstree should become a serious competitor to Hollywood. Below are pictured a number of young English film actresses who have come into prominence in the past several years.



MURIEL ANGELUS  
In the English version of  
"The Bridegroom's  
Widow".



MARGOT GRAHAME  
In "The Love Habit",  
"Glamour" and "Uneasy  
Virtue".



HEATHER ANGEL  
As Beryl Stapleton in  
"The Hound of the  
Baskervilles".



FAY COMPTON  
As Eileen Kell in the Eng-  
lish version of "Cape For-  
lorn". Miss Compton has  
already appeared in  
American films.



PHYLLIS KONSTAM  
As Chloe Hornblower in  
"The Skin Game".



DODO WATTS  
In "Almost a Honey-  
moon", "Man From Chi-  
cago" and "The Middle  
Watch".



# What Paris Wears

A Visit to England

By SOIFFIELD

Paris, May 2nd, by Cable—IMPRESSIONS MID SEASON COLLECTIONS PATOU USES MUCH PRINT DAY LELONG REDFERN JANEREGNY ALL PLAIN MATERIAL HORIZONTAL CONTRAST COLORS IN DAY DRESSES BLACK SATIN VERY POPULAR AFTERNOON RIBBED JERSEY FOR SPORT AND CORD-ED VELVET EVENING HATS TERRIBLY UNBECOMING.

—SOIFFIELD.

Paris, April 22nd.

I HAVE just returned from a very interesting trip to England and what I saw is so connected with present day activities in French dressmaking establishments that I am going to tell you all about it.

Time was so limited that I had

to take to the air, and in three and a half hours after leaving Paris I was crossing Piccadilly Circus on foot which goes to say a great deal for the Air Union's splendid new eighteen-seater plane, the "Golden Ray".

Immediately on arrival I visited the Ideal Homes Exhibition at Olympia so that I could judge for myself the result of using all-British materials . . . woollens, cottons and laces.

The fashion section at the Exhibition has been amazingly well done, the staging and lighting are perfect, and although four sessions were being held a day while I was there, the seating accommodation of fifteen hundred was entirely inadequate to cope with the enormous queues of would-be interested spectators awaiting admission.

The outstanding materials em-

ployed by the French dressmakers for this pageant are the famous Viyella flannel, which is made in lovely colourings which neither fade in the sun nor spot with sea water, Ferguson's wonderful cotton voiles, and Horrocks' pure English silks and washing fabric.



IN THE RUINS OF ANCIENT PERSIA'S CAPITAL

Massive portals which have stood for millenniums: Ruins of a Persepolis Palace as yet only half excavated, which is believed to have been the Harem.

—Wide World Photos.

can immediately realize that there is some sort of revolution going on in the homes of the "haute couture parisienne".

So when Chanel's famous little three piece suit No. 663 (for Chanel never names her clothes) appeared on the scene as a perfect example of what can be done with Viyella, everyone applauded vigorously while Jane Regny's two-piece "Footing" in a brilliant red checked Viyella flannel followed a lovely afternoon gown from Martial and Armand made in Ferguson voile.

As I sat through the interval before the second half of the show I remembered how sceptical I had been when two or three months previous I was talking to Jane Regny herself about the possibilities of such an Entente between British manufacturers and the French couture. She showed me patterns at the time and I know that I was not very kind in my criticisms, but here was I actually sitting miles away from French workrooms watching the results of just such a co-operation.

The second half of the programme proved to me time and time again that Viyella and other all-wool British flannels could and

can be used for other purposes than the Victorian petticoat. An outstanding example was Jane Regny's pale blue flannel tennis dress "On the Court". To make this, the actual dress length had been cut into fifty-two pieces and then pieced together again. In the blouse part alone, and the dress was of course sleeveless, there being eighteen separate slips of material. This will prove to you that it is possible to do really high class dressmaking with cheap materials, the only great snag, as far as I can see, is that even if the French couture do take it up, their models can scarcely be any cheaper as it is the intriguing art of cut that runs away with the money—this type of labour being highly paid in Paris.

From the Ideal Homes Exhibition I went on to Nottingham as the guest of Viyella to visit their marvellous modern mills at Pleasley. Here in this intriguing village, which is owned stick, crag, cottage and church by the Viyella Company, I reviewed each stage of the wool from the raw material to the finished yarn and on to the dyeing and weaving.

BACK in London everything seemed in a flutter in preparation for the first Courts which are to take place in May. Most of the debutante's gowns are to be made in British satin, although here again the models will mostly be French, and I hear that Lucile, Callot Soeurs and Irene Dana are among the very chosen few to be selected as suitable creators for this very important event.

Speaking of debutantes reminds me that I heard in London that both Patou's and Lelong's vogue for evening shawls was being welcomed by all those who are due to wait for hours in the Mall before achieving the greatest moment of their lives.

May nights are usually hot ones and a close fitting evening coat is unnecessary. A shawl is much more practical, it can just be slipped off and left in the car. Modern shawls are to be barred however except when as part of the gown, and the lovely old 'great-mothers' which have been lying in the bottom of the old oak chest for the past generation or more are at last to be brought into evidence.

This reminds me that motoring back from my visit to the flannel mills I stayed over at Farnfield, a wee old world village in the heart of Nottinghamshire, and was the house guest of Mrs. Frank Carding who showed me her collection of shawls.

Many of them are priceless heirlooms, for Cardings have lived in the old Queen Anne mansion of Carrbanks for very many generations.

Two of the most beautiful in Mrs. Carding's collection are to be loaned to debutantes this year and the lucky possessors of them will be much envied.

I winged my way back to Paris via the "Golden Ray" with very many regrets. England is truly a lovely spot in spring time, but mid-season dress collections have their appeal too, and I'll be telling you something about the first openings in my next articles.

## Travellers

Major and Mrs. Maurice Turner, of Halifax, have arrived in Winnipeg where they will in future reside.

Miss Nancy Corbett, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Corbett, of Calgary, is sailing on May 21st for the Continent where she will take a French course at the Chateau de Marnard in Switzerland. Later Miss Corbett will visit Paris and spend some time in England.

Mrs. Beverley McInnes, of Toronto, is spending some time with her sister, Mrs. C. M. Taylor, Wilmet Place, Winnipeg.

Sir Arthur Balfour, of London, England, was a recent visitor to Winnipeg.

General E. DePanet, of Montreal, spent a few days last week in Winnipeg.

Colonel and Mrs. A. W. Duffus have returned to Vancouver, B.C., after a lengthy stay in the East.

Mr. and Mrs. Crawford Gordon, of Ottawa, are leaving shortly for London, England, where Mr. Gordon has been made manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce.

Mrs. Ralph H. Roys and her daughter, Katie Claire, of Vancouver, B.C., have left for an extended trip to Europe.

General Sir Arthur Currie, of McGill University, was a visitor in Winnipeg, last week.

Colonel and Mrs. J. M. Wellwood, of Minnesota, were recent guests of Dr. and Mrs. J. R. Davidson, Winnipeg.

Mrs. J. Y. Reid and her mother, Mrs. Jerry Robinson, of Winnipeg, have left for a trip to Eastern Canada.

Moreover, the old-fashioned man who kissed his sweetheart's hand didn't have to watch which one the cigaret was in.—Dallas News.



## "What I'll look for" in the Girl I Marry

A busy bachelor doctor took time between calls to tell me this: "The girl I marry will have to be a pretty good sport, first of all. She'll have to be philosophic when I don't show up for dinner at home; and tactful about making my apologies to upset hostesses . . . I'll want her to be natural and—well, let's say vital in appearance, too. She'll have all the pleasing qualities that go with perfect health; bright eyes, glossy hair, a naturally nice skin and a cheerful disposition. Beauty? When a girl's healthy and happy, and looks natural and unaffected, she is beautiful!"



# 50 Bachelors . 50 Opinions . but 48 Agreed on this point!

When I started my fascinating task of asking bachelors what they'd look for in a wife, I expected a variety of answers. "Every possible type of girl will find she has a host of admirers," I told myself.

But, I must admit, my first 50 interviews showed me that one type is neglected when men dream about the One Woman! Only two men specified the "exotic" girl—the orchid type of professional beauty that depends on heavy make-up and artificial light for much of its allure.

48 bachelors out of 50 said, "My ideal girl is natural!"

The luckiest ones among us, then, are the possessors of that first requisite of natural charm—a good complexion. It's worth any effort to keep our skin fresh—to avoid the "hot house" look that modern living conditions and unwise cleansing methods can give. But it's one thing to wish for a lovely natural complexion, and another to get it,

and maintain it—especially when so many "magic methods" are suggested on every hand. So let me tell you—

## 73 Dermatologists approve Calay

Dermatologists, you know, are medical authorities—specialists on the proper care of the skin. 73 very eminent dermatologists told me, "The normal skin requires regular cleansing with water and a gentle soap."

© 1931, P. & G. Co.



**CALAY** for the fresh NATURAL skin men admire!

Then they analyzed Calay and tested it—and every one of these doctors proclaimed it an unusually mild and gentle soap, safe for the most delicate complexion. In fact, many of them immediately prescribed it for their own patients and have done so ever since.

Only Calay has such medical approval! . . . Aren't you glad to know about such a soap?

Calay is cameo-white and smooth and nice to hold. Its lather is luxurious as the feel of fine silk next your skin. And there's a delicious, wafted-straight-from-France fragrance that clings ever so faintly—

I can't imagine men objecting to that, either! Can you?

Helen Chase





OLD ABBEY WEDDING OF DUCHESS OF YORK'S COUSIN

The bridal group on the lawn of the thirteenth century abbey at Beaulieu Hants, after the wedding there on April 18th of Miss Pamela Bowes-Lyon, the cousin of the Duchess of York, and Lord Malcolm Douglas-Hamilton, R.A.F., third son of the Duke of Hamilton and Brandon.

## Week-End Notes

By MARIE-CLAIRE

A CERTAIN humorous magazine we greatly admire features a fashion article each week which we make it our business to read. A slight but meaningful alteration in the title escaped us this week and it wasn't until we had read two paragraphs that we discovered that we were being given what is, I believe, technically known as "a buggy ride", the serious fashion article following along on the next page. Now there is something very lowering to the morale about mistaking a humorous article for a serious one. A broken down sense of humour is widely considered a more shameful possession these days than a broken down moral character. We have never thought much of our own sense of humour, but like the lady in Mr. Wordsworth's cannibalistic rhyme until recently it seemed "a creature not too bright, but good for human nature's daily food." Looking into the matter therefore with the gravity it deserved we came to the comforting conclusion the writer of the article had missed the fashionable boat. It's all about cottons, and you simply cannot joke about cottons this year, and while all men think it's humorous to use the words insertion and cardigan in the wrong places, and we have all smiled brightly at them for doing it, have we ever thought it funny? No, and again No! Thank you.

Cottons are serious because they really are so smart for the coming months. Organdy leads them all, particularly for evening dresses and those afternoon dress-up frocks of which we all need at least one. Plain, it is charming, and embroidered with whole bouquets or tiny sprigs of flowers, or innumerable eyelets, it is a fascinating material. It will be easier to have a wedding without a groom, or a garden party without mosquitoes than either without organdy this year. It makes gorgeous summer hats—wide and plain and tailored, some of them quilted and most of them folded up in front and sweeping out shoulder wide elsewhere. No fussy, floppy, folds at the edge this year. Dotted muslin is nearly as smart, and any fear you might have of looking like your grandmother's nanny-goat in it will be dissipated when you see it well done this summer, as you will. Batiste, dimity, lawn and pique are no longer quaint old fashioned words, they are up to date fashion news. If you are arranging your summer wardrobe without some of the sheer cotton crepe frocks that are arriving from France you haven't any sense; you may even, like this writer lack sense of humour.

### Lucky Numbers

YOU can and many people do, buy very interesting things in Japan; coolie coats from Birmingham, cherry blossom perfume from the Alpes Maritimes, and rice from South Carolina. What the Japanese can't sell is, in the deplorable language of the day "nobody's business." They even sell telephone numbers. A subscriber who in the ordinary way is assigned a number of which he disapproves or feels is unlucky, has only to go to a broker who trades

in numbers, and he can buy a new one. The number 8 is considered the luckiest of all, 357 is extremely popular and combinations of these may cost anywhere from \$500 to \$3,000. Number 49 is considered very undesirable and 42 is the very worst, signifying death and destruction. For this reason finishes our informer naively, the unpopular numbers are assigned to police stations.

### Fashionable Memoirs

IF ALFONSO XIII, ex-King of Spain has not already bought a pad and pencil and found a place to sit down and begin writing his memoirs, he is deaf to opportunity's knock. The necessity may well add a new terror to the loss of one's job, but it is a fashion to which ex-Grand Duchesses, Cabinet Ministers, Warriors, Dancers, and Prize Fighters all subscribe. And now we have the memoirs of a renowned dressmaker.

"My First Fifty Years" by Paul Poiret is an interesting and amusing book. For years the author was one of the great fashion dictators of Europe, his imperious methods, extravagant parties, and personal conceit something of a legend. There was a rumour in Paris when his establishment failed financially a year or so ago that a new dress house would open under his auspices, to be known cryptically only by its telephone number, but it did not materialize and instead, perhaps, we have M. Poiret's book.

It is a lively and interesting record of the amazing business of being a couturier, and the author swaggers about much as he must have when he showed the Baroness de Rothschild the door for sneering at his costumes. There is an amusing account of his launching in London by Mrs. Asquith, who helped him stage a dress parade at 10 Downing Street and nearly caused a cabinet crisis. Mr. Asquith apparently suspected the thing from the first, and after viewing the parade for a moment "Went back to his study, his demeanour rather grave." Next day the newspapers headlined "An Exhibition at Downing Street", and "French Trade represented by the English Premier"; Mr. Asquith, the Free Trader was questioned in the House and called to order by his party, but Paul Poiret was launched in London! I am told he came over from Paris every season for years afterwards to dress Mrs. Asquith, who doubtless deserved it. Not every woman would defy a Prime Minister for her dressmaker.

### Falling Stars

WHEN Miss Norma Shearer was first starred in Hollywood an interviewer credited her with declaring that she would act in pictures for five years and then retire, her observation leading her to believe no actress wisely faced the camera for a longer period. It has always been a woman's privilege to change her mind as Miss Shearer has apparently hers, but the idea struck me as sound when I read it and my own observation since has confirmed the idea. Norma Shearer has married into the picture industry and stayed with it, her box office appeal I am

told is still high, but she has lost a terrible percentage of her charm and all that vague air of aristocratic distinction which made her unique on the screen. She can still act but she isn't charming any more, her laugh is a trial, and her mannerisms a bore.

Mary Pickford in *Kiki* makes one wish "the World's Sweetheart" had adopted the Five Year Plan—even if she stretched it to ten. "Kiki" is really a very bad picture. It is so slow it creaks, the photography is the poor kind in which the walls of rooms slide past you like a train to keep the actors in view, and the sound production is wretched. It is, however, the falling star which wrecks it. Mary Pickford's voice is thin and shrill, the sunny curls of many a journalistic blurb have become a set, wig-like coiffure, the once wide eyes are tired, the body thin, not slim. She bounds about, turns somersaults, shows her lingerie and looks so consistently unattractive one could cry. Only once does the quality on which her early fame was built peep through, when Kiki the chorus girl tangles up the act of the revue by a perfectly intelligible initial mistake, but that is ruined by dragging it out and by the dull vulgarity of its finale. "Perhaps," the person-who-goes-to-the-theatre-with-us murmured hopefully towards the end "the comic will be funny."

Is growing old after all something that only happens to the other fellow?

### Travellers

Major C. G. Power, M.P., and Mrs. Power, of Quebec, were recently guests at the Seignior Club, Lucerne-in-Quebec.

Col. Moore Cosgrave is expected in Toronto soon from Shanghai, China.

Mrs. H. D. Warren, of Toronto, is leaving for Winnipeg some time in May.

Brig-Gen. W. H. P. Elkins, commandant of the Royal Military College, Kingston, and Mrs. Elkins, were the guests of Their Excellencies the Governor-General and the Countess of Beasborough at a reception at Government House recently and while in town stayed with Major-General and Mrs. McNaughton.

Miss Maud Bell, who has been the guest of Lady Clark for a short time, has left on their journey to her home in England.

Mr. Justice Smith and Mrs. Smith and their daughter, Mrs. Pettit Smith, who have been spending the winter in St. Petersburg, Florida, have returned to Ottawa.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Jamieson, of North Bay, Ont., sailed by the "Melita" to spend six weeks in Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Tarte, of Montreal, have returned from a trip around the world.

Mrs. C. W. Rowley and Miss Miriam Rowley, of Toronto, have returned to the city after spending the winter in Florida and are now at their home, 38 Russell Hill Road. Mr. Rowley has returned from Europe.

Dr. and Mrs. Gordon Cummings, Miss Jean Cummings, and Mr. Pat Cummings have sailed from Halifax via the Panama Canal, for British Columbia. They have been living in Montreal recently, following a two years' residence in Paris, and expect to make their home in British Columbia.

The Prince and Princess Takamatsu of Japan, arrived in Canada last week.

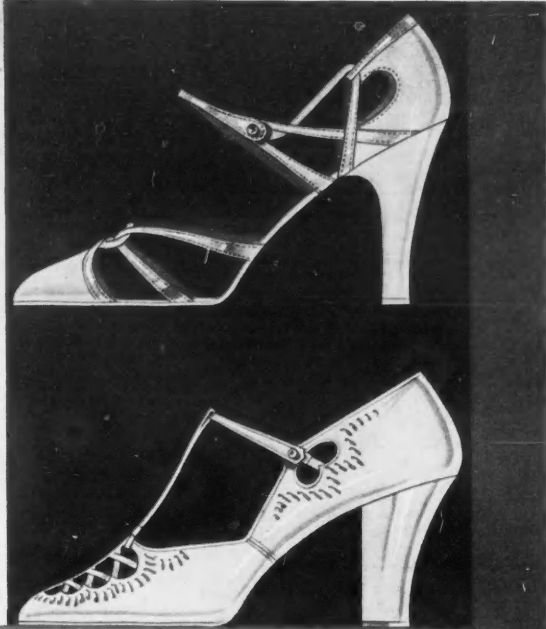
Mrs. Lyman Black, of Kingston, is spending some weeks in Vancouver, B.C. Captain Black is at present attached to the P.P.C.L.I. at Work Point Barracks, Victoria.

Captain and Mrs. F. C. Powell, of Calgary, are spending a couple of months in Vancouver, B.C.

Miss Kathryn Roach has returned to Calgary after spending time in California.

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# The "Gibson Girl"

By ISABEL MORGAN

WHEN Charles Dana Gibson painted the first "Gibson" girl little did he know of the long series of circumstances he was to put in motion. Refreshingly different from the clinging vine that was then the popular ideal, the "girl" was an entirely new type—the immediate forerunner of what is now the modern young woman. Tall, upstanding, clear-cut, beautiful in a Juno-esque manner, she took hold of the public imagination and became the model of every young woman on the continent.

Those curves, that small waist, the coiffure, those fluffy skirts—all created a furore that was felt throughout the country.

Her influence lasted until "the war, suh" when it, among a great many other cherished things, was ruthlessly discarded and the fashion magazines began to show styles being worn by incredible young things whose figures were patterned on the general lines of a lead pencil. This remained with us for many moons—too many, if you remember the dark days when the subject of dieting almost brought about the total extinction of intelligent conversation at any dinner party.

And then all the smartest fashion magazines began to show their designs on models that were just a trifle more graciously rounded than they had been. Indeed the new styles distinguished by the higher waist, the moulded hip, with the long skirt sweeping out

just at the knee is very, very reminiscent of the styles the Gibson girl used to wear.

The world breathes a sigh of relief as it realizes that the fearful and awful diets that used to be exchanged by friends are no longer, foundation garments have become an important part of every smart woman's wardrobe, and the slender rounded figure has come into its own.

The fashionable 1931 figure while rounded, however, is not in-

just as a bicycle rider does when riding very fast. This is a very simple form, but is excellent for the hips.

The "roll" is also splendid for taking off the superfluous inches at the hips. Lie flat on the back on the floor, and roll the lower part of the body as far to the right as you can, still keeping the shoulders flat on the floor. Then roll the hip as far to the left as you can, remembering not to raise the shoulders. Continue rolling back and forth for five minutes.

And still another exercise for this purpose—Stand erect with the chest raised, the shoulders back, the head up and the hands on the hips. The balls of the feet should be about seven inches apart with

by a number of the smartest women on the continent. It is in black, made of the new soft taffeta which is less stiff and has a lower whisper in its rustle than the old-fashioned silks of pre-war times. It has a modest décolletage at the front, but the neckline reaches nearly to the waist at the back.

The ornaments on the gown are unusually striking, considering their sombre coloring. There is a small pin at the center front of the neckline, and another larger one at the center back, both made of curved bands of platinum from which hang pear-shaped black pearls.

The best news of the day for pacifists is that a retired major-general of the United States Army has invented a new type of powder-puff.—Washington Post.



Rosamond, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Barry, Halifax  
—Photo by Climo.

clined to the "hippiness" of the Gibson girl, and it is just as important today as it ever was for the hips to be slender and graceful. Ideal proportions are said by some authorities to be a hip measurement that equals that of the bust. If one's hips are larger than this some means should be taken to eliminate the extra inches.

How to do this is a question to which you will find the answer in exercise. Of course if you know down in your heart that you are too fond of bon-bons and could survive even if you did cut your food one-quarter or even one-half at every meal—it all will help.

The exercises are not at all difficult to do, but they must be done systematically. Please do not try to do them too long and too violently when you first begin them. Time and effort can be increased as your muscles become accustomed to the exercise, without suffering any ill effects.

"Bicycle riding" is a splendid form of exercise. This is done by laying flat on the floor. Raising the legs up straight, and then "pedalling" for all you are worth,

the heels almost touching. Now rise slowly to the balls of the feet. Then, keeping the torso erect, slowly lower the body until the backs of the thighs rest on the calves of the legs when you find yourself in a squatting position. Slowly rise and repeat ten times.

If your dresses are beginning to fit a little too snugly about the hips, it is time to begin your exercises now. If you are consistent in their performance you will be pleasantly surprised at the end of a few weeks.

## DRESSING TABLE

THE evening gown of two pieces, with its upper portion looking as if it were cut from a scarf which has been pulled around the figure and fastened at the back, has been seen in Paris. This fashion was launched in the summer fashion opening of a smart new establishment just opened by the former editor of a prominent fashion magazine, and a well-known arbiter of styles.

Among the gowns of this type, one in particular has been chosen



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—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.

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## Matters of Bridge

BY HENRY LAWSON

THERE is no doubt that the only logical method of bidding in Contract Bridge is by means of a system. The system most generally accepted is the approach-forcing system as advocated by the Culbertsons. However, variations from this system are constantly met with, and, while the essential features of the system are undoubtedly sound, minor changes are gradually reshaping it.

One of the features of this system which has been closely scrutinized is the valuation of hands from the standpoint of response bids. We have discussed response bids on several occasions but the time seems opportune for further remarks. The questions to be discussed in this article is the requirements and proper holdings in responding to an initial forcing bid of two from partner.

One hears players being catechized by their partners for passing after the initial forcing bid by partner. Many players seem to be in a quandary as to what to do with a rather poor hand when their partner makes an initial bid of two. We propose to indicate what we consider to be the safest guide in responding under these conditions.

The requirements for making an initial bid of two are a minimum of four and a half tricks with the bid indicating the nature of the hand, thus if the tricks are more or less distributed among the four suits, two No Trump is the bid, while if there is an unequal distribution, the suit most favoured should be named. In any case, the initial forcing bid of two should show four and a half tricks which, if counted up, will be found to represent a minimum of about seventeen or eighteen points.

With this in mind, what should be the determining factor in the responding hand? The general rule in vogue at present is this. If the responding hand has only one trick in it the response should be two No Trump over an initial suit bid of two. This has been accepted by some as a hard and fast rule to indicate one trick. If the responding hand has a minimum of a trick and a half and contains a biddable suit (five to the queen, ten or better) then the minimum response may be given in the biddable suit, thus indicating at least a trick and a half and not more than two tricks.

If the responding hand has two and a half tricks or better then it holds sufficient strength for an original bid and may bid an extra trick in the biddable suit or in No Trump. Thus over an initial bid of two Diamonds by partner the following hand should bid three Hearts (not two):

Hearts — Ace, Queen, nine, eight, five  
Spades — Queen, six

Diamonds — seven, three, two  
Clubs — Ace, ten, four.

Thus there has been outlined a very definite procedure for responding with one trick, one and a half to two tricks, and two and a half tricks or better.

Unfortunately for the rule players all hands do not readily conform to the rules. It has been said that the expert bridge player "knows the rules and when to break them", and there is considerable truth in the statement.

ONE of the most difficult situations is when the responding hand has no very definite trick value. Take the following hand which is to be bid after partner has made a demand bid of two Spades:

Spades — Jack, two  
Hearts — Queen, eight, six, three  
Clubs — Jack, seven, six  
Diamonds — Jack, nine, five, four.

This hand has no high card tricks. Playing to the rule one must pass the two demand bid. Examination of the four hands in the deal shows, however, that there is three No Trump in the hands. But, the holder, of the above hand remonstrated, there is no trick in the hand, why should two No Trump be called?

This is of course a border line hand, but it is in such hands that careful decisions must be made. Therefore it seems to me better to change the rule to a point valuation in cases where tricks cannot be counted. A quick trick is worth from four to five points (Ace—four, King, Queen—five). Lacking a quick trick and having a No Trump distribution it seems logical to permit the two No Trump response over a two bid in a suit when the responding hand holds at least five points.

In the same way the minimum suit response may be given when there is only one trick in the responding hand but with the hand holding a biddable suit and a point count of seven or eight. The cards which go to make up this count will atone for the shortage in quick tricks.

This combination of counting quick tricks and at the same time counting points in the hand seems to be the only system which will satisfactorily deal with any hand that comes up. In the short time that this system has been tried it has proved successful in the majority of cases and that is all that can be asked of any method.

It is understood of course that if the responding hand has no quick trick and less than five points the only response possible is to pass.

If Mayor Cermak can throw out gangsters as successfully as officeholders, he may succeed yet.—Virginian-Pilot.



MARGARET STEVENSON

A young Canadian who has had two miniatures accepted at the Spring Salon, Paris. She is a daughter of Col. and Mrs. Arthur Stevenson of Peterborough and is a graduate of the Ontario College of Art.

### The Devoted Lover

By MARGARET FRAME

The young man kneels upon his head  
And kisses with his nose.  
He reads my letters upside down,  
And writes me with a rose.  
I ask him if he's been to France,  
He answers: "Yes thanks!  
Quite!"  
I ask him if he rides; he gasps:  
"You look so well in white!"

He takes me to the theatre  
And leaves the tickets home,  
I ask him for a cigarette,  
He fumbles for a comb.  
He lights his pipe with fountain-pens,  
And stumbles up the stairs;  
There's never petrol in his car,  
He loves me, he declares!

Sometimes we dally with the vagrant thought that birth control would have more to recommend it if it could be made retroactive.—Weston (Ore.) Leader.



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FOR TEA

A smart afternoon dress in black crepe de chine. From Redfern.

—Photo by Luigi Diaz, Paris.



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By ADELE M. GIANELLI

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**ENGAGEMENTS**  
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Bell of Halifax, Nova Scotia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Pickard, to Mr. Stuart Benjamin Wood, son of Mrs. Wood and the late Mr. James Herbert Wood of Lima, Peru, the wedding to take place early in June in Lima.  
Mr. and Mrs. Frank M. Gifford of Stratford, announce the engagement of their only daughter, Helen Patterson, to Mr. William Charles Kirkland of Hamilton, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. William Charles Kirkland of New Orleans, La. The marriage will take place early in June.  
Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. English announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjorie Edith, to Mr. Robert John Agnew, son of Mr. and Mrs. T. C. Agnew of Toronto. Wedding to take place quietly in June.

Gandhi is coming to America. We hope these wear-no-hat boys don't get fool ideas about pants and shirts, too.—Dallas News.

**GRAIN** and **Geese** are topics of the hour in Winnipeg as I write. Mr. and Mrs. Harrison Gilmour, whose guest I am, insist that I eat more bread to help the grain situation and every friend in 'Peg persists that we go to see the geese. The latter are flocking north in millions and the drive out to a Jack Miner-ish spot beyond the city is enlivened by adventures with a variety of game. Deer are prevalent and one of the guests at a smart dinner party given by Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour bragged of having seen a white owl which, as we were eating squab at the moment, turned the subject on to "black swans" which an Englishman told me are utterly delectable cooked in port.

On the train I had been most satisfactorily introduced to a *Winnipeg Goldeye* as breakfast food—it is a kipper caught in Lake Winnipeg—and I would put on record the dining-car's Scottish steward's retort to my remark that his enthusiasm for the prairies made him a very good Canadian. "It is an honor to be," said he!

Colonel and Mrs. Ronald Alexander, Dr. and Mrs. John Gunn, with whom Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Bruce had stayed during the Medical Convention last year, Miss Maud Macarthur, Major Henry Sherwood, Mr. Herbert Gemmill whose tales of the *Calpe Hunt* at Gibraltar made diverting dinner gossip (the poor dethroned Alfonso's royal crown decorates the Hunt's buttons as the Spanish King is honorary patron), Mr. and Mrs. Philip Chester (the latter's luncheon for the bride, Miss Shelagh Kirby, took place the same day as Mr. Gemmill's for the groom), Mr. W. H. McWilliams and the Harry Gooderhams were Mr. and Mrs. Gilmour's dinner guests that night. Mrs. Gooderham's many Toronto friends will be amused to hear the true story she repeated about a friend's small daughter who seeing the milkman's cart bearing the notice "Families supplied daily", exclaimed—"Mummy, mummy! Is that where our baby came from?"

Mrs. Gooderham and Mrs. Cluny McPherson poured tea when Mrs. Bob Rogers gave a jolly reception to link the East and the West. There was Mrs. Victor Anderson, who had lived in Ottawa before her husband became the popular Brigadier of the Winnipeg command; Mrs. Logie Armstrong was a Brantford girl, sister of Mr. Hilton Wilkes, of Toronto; Mrs. Douglas Laird was saying that her niece, Leone Suydam, had just passed en route to Toronto from California; Mrs. Phippen's daughter, Mrs. Clifford Gilmour, was keen on hearing Eglinton Hunt news, of which her brother-in-law, Mr. John McKee, is such an active member; Mrs. Gerald Aldous and Lady Tupper, whose French ensemble was completed by a chic cape caught with a large buckle. Mrs. Rogers was wearing an at-



VALERIE FRENCH WEDS BRITISH PEER

Miss Valerie French, daughter of Mrs. Gerald French and granddaughter of the late Field Marshal French, Earl of Ypres, with her husband, Lord Brougham and Vaux, 21-year-old British peer whom she married recently. The bride and bridegroom are seen leaving St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, after the ceremony.

tractive scarlet frock, as was Mrs. K. C. Allen, whose garden at the coast is an enchanting prospect when I reach Victoria.

There is a hedge in Mrs. James Richardson's Winnipeg garden which is some of the original Manitoba bush. Its flowering Dogwood is delicious. Mrs. Richardson told me at Mrs. H. B. Shaw's tea, where we were all intrigued to hear of the arrival of a huge box of scollops sent to our hostess from Mr. and Mrs. D. C. Coleman, who are at the coast. Mrs. Walter Helliwell was there too—she is a sister of Mrs. Victor Williams, of Toronto, and it was their father's coach—that had seen many a sporting coaching-party—which was used for the gay military turn-out (complete with officer postillions, outriders and six trumpeters in full-dress on the box) in which my brother and his bride drove from their wedding.

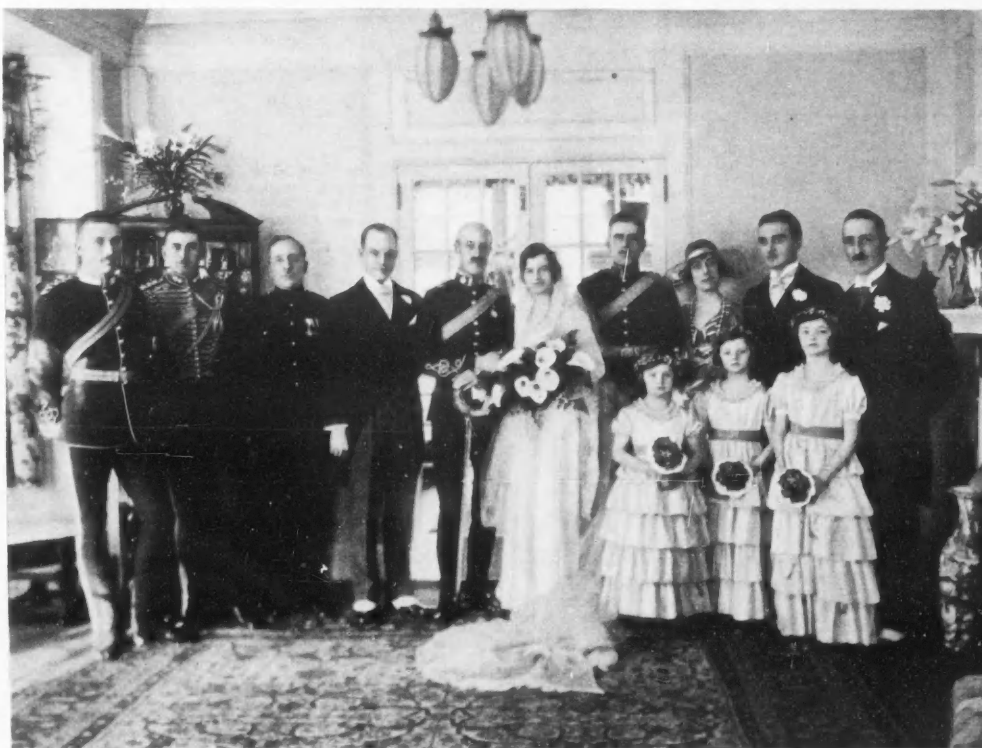
Lady Nanton's grandson, Paul—she looks so charmingly young that one could hardly believe it—is a jolly little chap whose huge rocking-horse lured us all to the nursery the other day. Mrs. Bircher, Paul's mother, came on from the Symphony Concert, wearing a smart scarlet beret that was particularly becoming with her silver-gray ensemble and another at Lady Nanton's that Sunday was Miss Elizabeth Skynner, who spends much time abroad with her uncle, Sir Percy Girouard. She tells me that her cousin-law, Lady Blanche Girouard (Sir Percy's son married a daughter of the Marquis of Waterford) has written several quite enthralling books which should interest Canadians as she made many friends out here when the guest of the Duke and Duchess of Devonshire.

Miss Skynner was also telling me Sir Percy's story about a mutual friend of ours in England. He and

Winston Churchill had been weekend guests and left to walk to the station. Forgetting something, Winston Churchill left Sir Percy and returned to the house—to find his usually staid host jumping up and down shouting "Thank God they're left, thank God they're left!"

Such jumping and shouting as there was when I visited the Grain Exchange in Winnipeg. It sounded like bedlam let loose, but it was fascinating to note its antithesis from an auction sale—say at Christie's—where vast sums of money change hands by the flicker of an eyelid. But as Mr. Paul Dons explained to me—grain is our bread and butter! I was thrilled when Mr. Sidney Smith, the great man of the Reliance Grain Co., invited Mr. Harrison Gilmour and me into his office, which controls such a powerful portion of the West. And I was even more intensely thrilled with his optimism when he expressed the opinion that all our surplus wheat would be shipped out of Canada by the end of July unless some crazy speculation was started to carry our wheat above the parity of world's prices. Mr. Smith had just returned from abroad where, he says, it is generally accepted that, due to the long bright days and cold nights, our wheat is of exceptional quality. I think news of this description is of decidedly social value because upon its outcome is decided whether the social world will dress in calico or silk.

His Excellency the Earl of Bessborough, Lord Duncannon, his son, and official staff, which includes Mr. Lascelles, private secretary, Col. Humphrey Waugh Snow, and Mrs. Snow, Col. Willis O'Connor and Mrs. O'Connor, Capt. Stuart French, and Lieut. Donald Fuller, A.D.C.'s, will be in Toronto for the Ontario Jockey Club meet at the Woodbine, and guests of His Honor



THE GIANELLI-KIRBY BRIDAL PARTY

The Gianelli-Kirby nuptials which took place at St. Luke's Church, Winnipeg, April 25th, was an outstanding military and social event of the Spring. From left to right in the above group are: Lieut. Duncan Douglas, R.C.A.S.C., Capt. Guy Simonds, R.C.H.A., Major H. L. Sherwood, R.C.E., Mr. Paul Nanton, Mrs. Norman Gianelli, Mr. Norman Gianelli, Capt. Harry Foster, L.S.H.R.C., Miss Adele Gianelli, Mr. Herbert Gemmill, Misses Diana Gilmour, Shelagh Gilmour, Pamela Gilmour. The bridal party on leaving the church passed under the arched swords of non-commissioned officers of the groom's regiment, Lord Strathcona Horse, then drove off in a coach drawn by six horses, the attending officers mounted at positions, and trumpeters seated atop the coach sounded a fanfare as the horses galloped through the thronged streets.

—Photo by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Jessop, Winnipeg.

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AND

**The Fraser Memorial Steeplechase**  
\$3,000 added (Handicap)

will be run on SATURDAY, MAY 23rd

A. E. DYMENT  
President

PALMER WRIGHT  
Secretary





## VISITING ENGLAND

A group of Quebec society leaders who sailed for England in the Canadian Pacific liner "Duchess of Bedford" recently, from Saint John. Left to right: Lady Price, Miss Helen Smith, of Camberley, Surrey, who has been visiting in Quebec for nearly a year, Mrs. John Breakey, of Breakeyville, Que., Mrs. J. A. Scott, and Miss Mary Scott.

The Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. Ross gave a luncheon at the Eglington Hunt Club on Wednesday before the opening of the Horse Show. Tables were laid in the badminton courts for the numerous guests, including many from out of town. A round of festivities including dances, dinners, and luncheons were arranged to make the meet a memorable one. Among those entertaining were Mr. George A. Beardmore, Mr. and Mrs. Murray Fleming and Mr. Chick Foster.

His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross



## LOOK TWICE

Home furnishings cannot be bought hurriedly. Hasty decisions are often wrong. Ridpath's realize this as much as home builders and invite members of the public to examine the international collection of fabrics, objets d'art and furniture in their galleries without obligation.

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in a bountiful array for Mother's Day—

## AT DUNLOP'S

Roses, hydrangeas, hyacinths, tulip plants, jonquils, snapdragons, violets, narcissus and mignonettes are but a few of our fascinating and carefully selected display of beautiful blooms from which to make a choice. We aim to specialize in distinctive artistry and perfect blooms. When you select your Mother's Day flowers you here are certain of something better than the average... at no greater cost.

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*Be economical with this tea!*

*Use a little less Red Rose. It's stronger than others.*

**RED ROSE TEA**  
"is GOOD tea" 249

Hopkins Hospital in Baltimore and is returning home.

His Honor the Lieut.-Governor and Mrs. W. D. Ross entertained at tea in honor of Captain Ian Fraser, of St. Dunstan's, England, and Mrs. Fraser. The weather was a bit uncertain, but the sun came out and the guests were ushered in to be received by Mrs. Ross and Miss Isabel Ross in the rose drawing room. The tea table, elaborately decorated with spring flowers, was surrounded with assistants, among whom were Mrs. H. B. Tudhope, Mrs. Frank P. Wood, Mrs. Wallace Barrett, Mrs. F. N. G. Starr, Mrs. John H. Hobbs and Mrs. E. W. Haldenby.

Spring fever is prevalent, and the country clubs a panacea for those of us with longings for the big open spaces. Can you wonder that the thirty-fifth birthday celebration of the Toronto Hunt Club proved such a jolly affair? The setting is perfect for a real party. The floral decorations were mainly done in the club colors, blue and yellow, with unique table ornaments consisting of a boat of ice surrounded by pseudo spring flowers made of vegetables. Among those who entertained guests were Mrs. A. H. C. Proctor, Mr. D. L. McCarthy, Col. A. O. P. Beardmore and Col. Chisholm.

Major W. D. Herridge and Mrs. Herridge, who are honeymooning abroad, are now in London at the new Dorchester Hotel.

Ottawa has been the scene of many more or less brilliant functions since the arrival of Lord and Lady Bessborough at Rideau Hall. The reception held on the evening of April 29th, attended by nearly six hundred guests, was an outstanding event. Col. Willis O'Connor presented the guests to their Excellencies, and Lord Duncannon received with his parents. Mr. Randolph Churchill was one of the guests. The reception is given primarily for the members of the Senate, members of the House of Commons, and the diplomatic set, with their wives and families, and is an annual affair.

Mr. and Mrs. John Edmund Willis, of Hamilton, have returned from their honeymoon in the West Indies.

Sir Arthur and Lady Currie, of Montreal, were guests last week of Lord and Lady Bessborough at Rideau Hall.

Mrs. W. D. Ross and the Misses Isabel and Susan Ross gave a charming luncheon for Miss

Margaret Cockshutt, daughter of Col. and Mrs. Henry Cockshutt, of Brantford, whose marriage to Mr. Frank Schulman, of Pangbourne, Dorset, England, takes place in June.

Lady Baillie, of Toronto, entertained at tea last Sunday for Capt. and Mrs. Ian Fraser, of London, England. Mme. Jeanne Dusseau sang delightfully during the after-luncheon.

When Miss Anne Keppel, daughter of Sir Derek Keppel, was married recently at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, to Mr. Philip Broadmead—Queen Mary herself being there—it was quite an innovation to see the bride carrying a lace handkerchief, instead of the conventional bouquet. The handkerchief had been embroidered with her initial by her sister and the Brussels lace which bordered it was

(Continued on Page 26)



A. Taffeta with sleeveless bolero. At \$125. Black velvet wrap. At \$35.

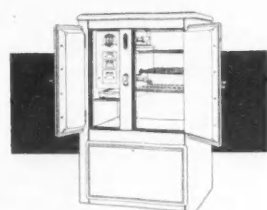
B. Stiff starched chiffon with velvet ribbon sash. At \$85. Jacket wrap in pansy purple. At \$14.95.

C. Flowered chiffon with cape bolero. At \$89.50. Green velvet jacket wrap. At \$14.95.

Third Floor



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Dr. Carl de Kresz, of Budapest, was recently the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Harold Tovell, of Dentonia Park, Toronto.

Mrs. Ian Fraser, of London, England, was much entertained during her stay in town. Mrs. W. R. Riddell gave a luncheon in her honor on Saturday, May 2, when Miss Hamer Greenwood and Miss Barbara Matthey were among the guests. On Monday, May 4, Mrs. J. C. Breckenridge gave a luncheon for Mrs. Fraser and Miss Greenwood.

The Hon. H. H. Stevens, Minister of Trade and Commerce, and Mrs. Stevens, entertained at dinner in honor of the Hon. S. F. Tolmie, Lieutenant-Governor of British Columbia. Covers were laid for twenty-five and among the other visitors in town present at the dinner were General and Mrs. A. D. McRae, of Vancouver, and Mr. Leon Ladner.

Toronto has had the unique privilege, within a short time, of hearing two quite outstanding young orators of dynamic personality—first, the young Randolph Churchill of the luscious voice, then Mr. James Waterman Wise—equally forceful and magnetic. Mr. Wise, who is the author of several books, tells me he has an anthology now in the printers' hands, and another story in the making already contracted for. Both are worthy sons of illustrious fathers.

Another one of the younger set coming into prominence through her work as a writer is Miss Daphne du Maurier, whose novel "The Loving Spirit", is now in the publishers' hands. She is the daughter of Gerald du Maurier, the well-known London actor, and granddaughter of George du Maurier, the author of "Trilby" and "Peter Ibbetson".

Commander C. T. Beard, Royal Canadian Navy, takes command of H.M.S. "Windsor", as from April 13th.

Mrs. J. A. Heaman, who has been such a popular visitor in Winnipeg for some weeks, has left for her home in Detroit. Mrs. Heaman intends soon to open her country home at Kingsville on Lake Erie.

Major C. G. Arthur, D.S.O., represented the High Commissioner for Canada at the unveiling of a war memorial in Wandsworth cemetery on April 15th. The memorial commemorates, in addition to British soldiers, sixty-six from the Dominions overseas.

Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and Mr. G. Howard Ferguson, will be among the speakers at the annual Empire Day dinner to be held on Thursday, May 21, at the Connaught Rooms.

The ever-popular Major R. S. Timmis, of Cavalry Barracks, St. Johns, Quebec, has taken over command of the Royal Canadian Dragoons at Stanley Barracks.

Miss Margaret Husband, of Roxborough Drive, Toronto, has completed a course of nine months' pupil dietitian work in the Johns





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T-N  
TOILET**

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The House of Mr. Leigh M. McCarthy, York Mills, the subject of this week's Canadian House Plan. Architects, Langley and Howland, Toronto.

—Photos by Moore and Nixon-James.

## CANADIAN HOUSE PLANS

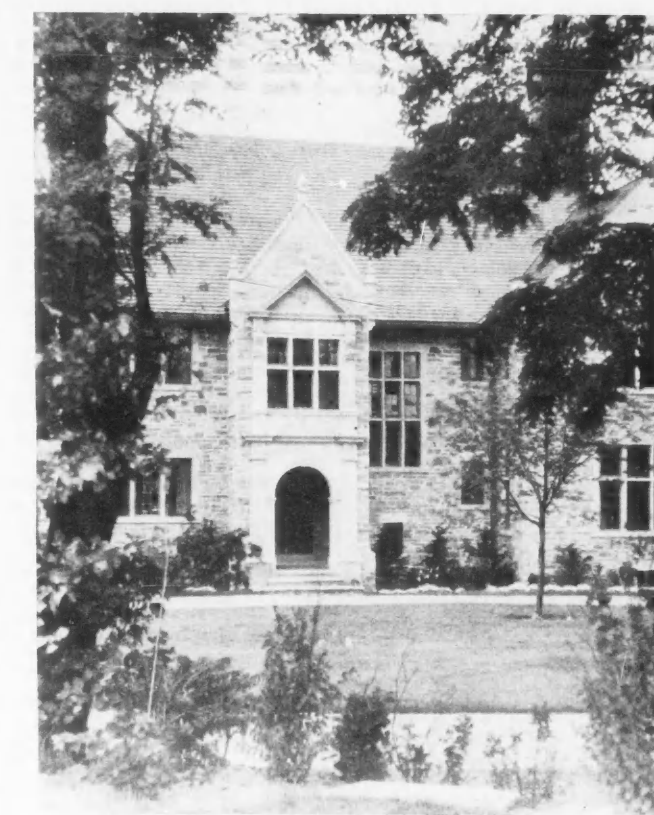
No. 10---In the Tudor Manner

LANGLEY AND HOWLAND, ARCHITECTS

THE new house of Mr. and Mrs. Leigh McCarthy occupies one of the most beautiful hill sites in York Township between "Old" Yonge St. and the present highway, facing the latter, and about 1,000 feet east from it, commanding wonderful views. The house is built in the Tudor manner, of rubble stone of varying grey tones, trimmed with cut grey stone, and carving to bear out the traditions—a touch of classic at entrance, and terrace; moulded quoins, mullions, and transoms at windows; the stone mullions, etc., of windows showing on the interior.

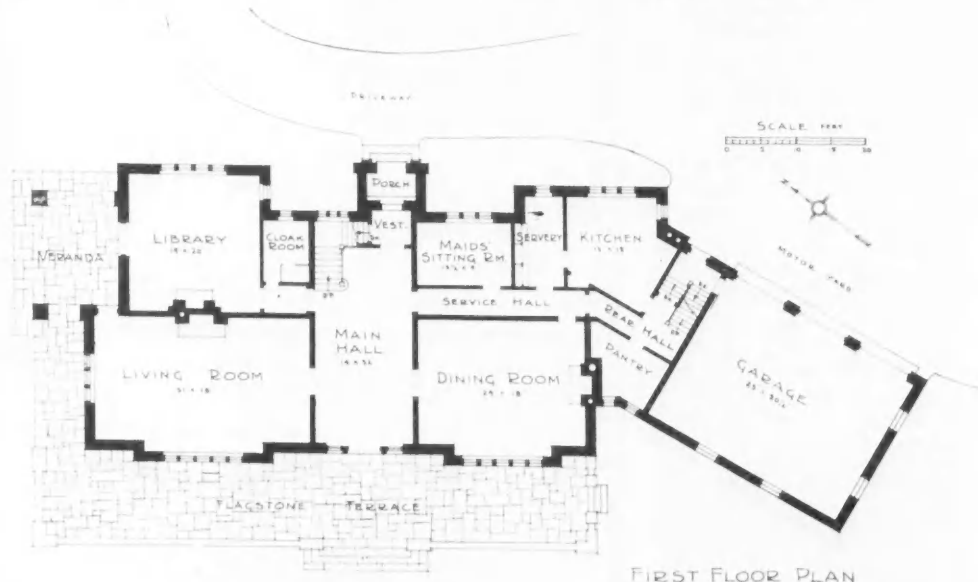
The main portion of ground floor, excepting the dining room, adheres to the Tudor touch. The living room is panelled in oak to the ceiling, which is covered with an effective plaster design in character with other features. The hall and library are also panelled in oak, the staircase being a handsome feature in period with the rest of the work; the feeling of the whole being helped greatly by the floors, which are of wide oak planks. The color of all of the oak is a carefully selected antique brown. The dining room is a departure, carried out in the Georgian manner, to be consistent with certain furniture, pictures and fixtures.

Plaster work in hall and library is textured and colored in a subdued appropriate way.

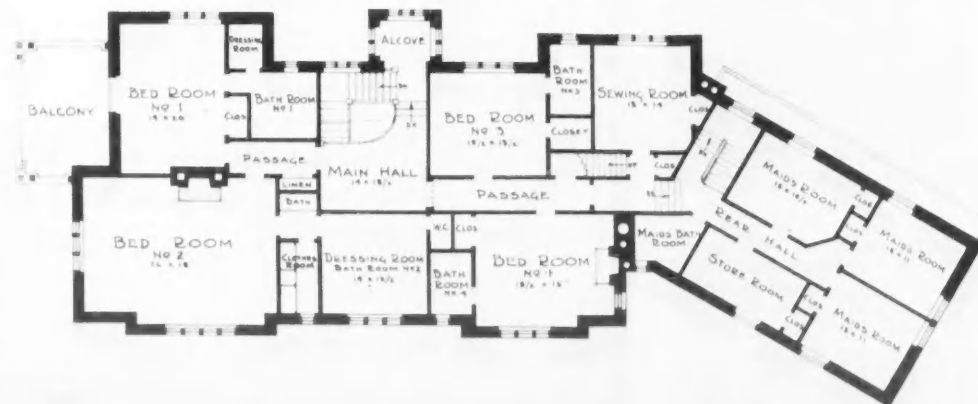


A view of the attractive entrance.

Bedrooms are done in light colored paint; the woodwork carrying the hue of the walls, in a very pale shade.



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It can be applied successfully on a wide variety of surfaces, such as smooth and rough plaster, wallboards, etc., and permits of textured effects.

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"Never saw a  
lovelier floor!"

"It's easier to  
use and quicker  
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Then, as time goes on, your admiration will increase as you watch the rich, velvety surface resist heel-marks, scratches and wear much longer than you ever expected.

Now, with less work, keep your floors gleaming...whether varnished, shellaced, painted, waxed or covered with linoleum...and furniture gleaming just like new... Use this new-process wax.

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Caragana Lorbergii

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## Flowering Shrubs

Why be content with just the same old varieties of flowering shrubs which are to be found in every garden in Canada? Try a few of the rarer varieties which are seldom seen and yet are of tried hardiness and exceeding beauty. For instance, there are the Cotoneasters, highly prized on account of their glossy green foliage and ornamental black and red fruit in the fall. Others recommended are:—Caragana Lorbergii, Viburnum Carlesii and Symphoricarpos variegata.

## The Small Garden

### Colors and Contours of the Border

By ADELE M. GIANELLI

THE figure of the garden conforms to the ideals of its creator, but once created it is the herbaceous borders which are the dominant factor in emphasizing its shape. For more than any other garden attribute the border exercises girth control. These perennial beds, if they are as they should be—strong, virulent masses of color—are the mainstays of the garden... shaping its contours, attracting attention to its lines and, more often than not in the small garden, establishing the main color scheme.

Sometimes I think that border beds, which we are prone to use as receptacles for heterogeneous collections of plants, are quite the most difficult problems of planting. The hardiness of the perennials and their exuberant growth compensate for the difficulty of design but they also contribute to it—as overcrowding is a danger to circumvent.

In remembering all the herbaceous borders of the great English gardens, their poise is the outstanding characteristic and this is achieved mainly by the accompaniment of a background. The style of background may vary greatly but the beauty of the perennial bed has been definitely featured by its presence. The variation in the height of the plants, their medley of color and the value of their foliage are poignantly stressed against the plain one-colored surface of a high green hedge or stone wall. Sometimes a brick wall may most effectively catch up the color scheme when climbing roses mellow it or ivy drape it. But no matter whether the background be incorporated to support certain sections of the floral design, its chief usefulness is that it silhouettes the flower bed and enhances it by confining its charm apart from the open spaces.

PERHAPS the loveliest of all herbaceous borders is that glorious one at Wittington, the Viscount Devonport's country place near Marlowe, on the Thames. Lord Devonport is an enthusiastic gardener who cultivates only the finest varieties of flowers and these are massed in great pools of color beneath roseate rainbows. For garlands of roses—more roses than one could imagine there be in the whole world—make almost a solid floral wall as background. The deep verdure of trees behind frames the picture and in the foreground the lawn sweeps green with an avenue of rose trees and piers of golden privet alternating. I love to remember that picture—the rose trees swaying gracefully like slim maidens carrying huge floral parasols as they promenade with their escorts of military precision—

privet gleaming gold and trimmed meticulously!

A border bed at Hardwick, the Elizabethan estate of the Duke of Devonshire, is another indelible memory. Here, the gray Tudor wall with its marvellous ornamental coping is a perfect foil for the flowers. The use of mauve violas in profusion is an exquisite theme with the silver-gray of stone for a garden that is as redolent as lavender with memories of the past. On the other hand, the purple-blue of salvia—a variety that is almost unique in supplying virility of texture and color—made a regal contribution to another garden where monarchs played.

At Stratford-on-Avon, where Shakespeare toyed with mulberries as he wrote of kings and queens, there is now a magnificent arrangement of herbaceous beds nearby a scion of his very mulberry tree. The Elizabethan Knott Garden, of which I hope to write later, looks more suitable to the quaint surroundings, but there is something as noble as his dramas in the manner of the perennial borders. They slope upwards towards the back (there is nothing more effective than a gradual slope to border beds) and thus spread grandly open as the pages of a floral book. The margins are formed of buttresses of yew and each verse is set within a floral embrasure—the whole gathered in a crescendo-chorus of color and height. There is the primness of metre in the severe formality of its frontal lines and the high yew hedge at back and the stateliness of drama is maintained by individual flower varieties being planted in broad formal sections.

Sometimes a foreground edging is most successful in luxurious ground-planting of various rambling clumps of color such as the lovely informality of a border beneath the terrace walls of Mr. E. R. Peacock's estate near Ascot. The charm of lavender and thyme growing on the old-fashioned terrace there with roses galore, is completed by the profusion of riotous bloom against the old brick wall below. This is one of the most delightful of all Anglo-Canadian gardens and the beauty of its perennial borders has been achieved by the use of mellowed brick walls. For flowers, even in the smallest garden, cannot live alone and the herbaceous border is only complete when it is mated to a wall or hedge.

So Gandhi has gone to bed. We noticed in his last picture that he was all ready for it.—Waco News-Tribune.

King Feisal, of Irak, has bought a plane. The king may become an ace.—American Lumberman.



"LLANORA"

A peep of the pleasure grounds seen through the kitchen garden wall. This brook, waterlily-laden, rambles through gardens which open to meadows where black sheep roam in idyllic landscape effect.

**DELIGHT**  
IN EVERY CUP

Never departs from the finest quality or its uniformity of flavour.

**"SALADA"**  
TEA  
"Fresh from the gardens"

"I FELT AS IF THEY WERE

Staring

right  
at  
my

Hands....

"How horridly red a few weeks of dishwashing had left them". . .

"I just love being a bride and having a little house of my own to care for! But dear knows I don't want to look like a drudge."

"So I was perfectly horror-struck—we were giving our first party and they all begged me to play—when I had a really good look at my HANDS! Against the white keyboard they looked rough and red—utterly hideous! I felt as if everybody were staring right at them."

"All sorts of resolves flashed through my mind—I'd buy out the beauty shops right away!"

Jack's Mother Told Me

"But the very next morning Jack's mother told me how she kept her hands so beautifully cared for through years of housekeeping."

"I always use LUX for dishes and other soap-and-water tasks," she said. "So many soaps, you know, dry up the natural oils of the skin. That's why your

hands get so rough and chapped looking. But Lux is wonderful for the hands—and it's inexpensive."

"I could bless Mother G—for that beauty hint! Just a few Lux dish-washings made my hands as snow-white and satiny as before I was married!"

Beauty Treatment

Nearly all brides—and 8 out of 10 experienced housewives—interviewed, are using Lux. "It leaves our hands looking as if we had maids," they say happily.

And 305 famous beauty shops advise Lux as the very best beauty treatment for hands busy with housewifely doings. Do try it yourself. Those beautiful Lux bubbles—so enticing to look at—are sheer joy to sensitive skin! They fairly caress one's hands into loveliness!



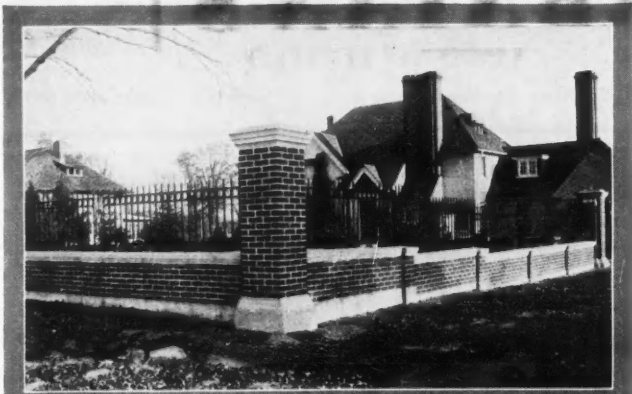
The big package of Lux does six weeks' dishes, thereby bringing the cost down to less than 1 cent a day!

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Frost Ornamental Iron Fences add a new grace of setting—a new individuality—wherever they are used. Strong and permanent in construction, they last for years without deterioration and with little or no upkeep costs.

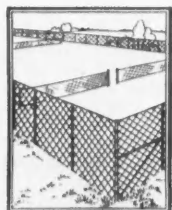
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Cleveland, formerly Miss Thekla Bell Munday, daughter  
of Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Munday, Toronto.  
—Photo by J. Kennedy.

## THE SOCIAL WORLD

(Continued from Page 23)  
a gift from the bridegroom's  
mother. Ponsonbys, Keppels, and  
Stonors thronged the church, as  
well as many ambassadors.

Once more the time is approach-  
ing when Their Majesties, the  
King and Queen hold court. Among  
those who are being presented on  
May 20th are the following Cana-  
dians: Miss Helen Langmuir, of  
Niagara Falls, Miss Helen Boyle,  
of Edmonton, Mrs. Robert Mac-  
kenzie and Miss Leila Mackenzie,  
of Montreal, Mrs. Robert Denni-  
stoun and Miss Mary Dennistoun,  
of Winnipeg, Miss Jocelyn Bot-  
terell, of Winnipeg, Mrs. Frederick  
Hammond, and the Misses Pris-  
cilla and Fredericka Hammond, of  
Banff.

The officers at headquarters, De-  
partment of National Defence,  
Military District No. 2, Toronto,  
tendered a complimentary dinner  
at the Alexandra Palace Hotel,  
April 28th, to three officers who  
will shortly be severing their con-  
nection with District Headquar-  
ters. These are Col. E. C. Dean,  
R.C.A.S.C. and Colonel H. M.  
Hilchie, R.C.A.P.C., who are retir-  
ing to pension, also Capt. H. T.  
May, M.C., R.C.S., who will be  
transferred to Camp Borden, with  
the R.C.S. at that camp. The fol-  
lowing officers were present:  
Major-Gen. E. C. Ashton, C.M.G.,  
V.D., Col. H. F. Hertzberg, C.M.G.,  
D.S.O., M.C., Col. C. H. Hill,  
D.S.O., Col. F. S. L. Ford, C.M.G.,  
Col. M. C. Gillin, Lieut.-Col. T. C.  
Evans, M.C., Lieut.-Col. F. Utton,  
O.B.E., Major T. A. James, Major  
R. J. Leach, M.C., Major M. J.  
Joyce, Major C. Shergold, M.C.,  
D.C.M., Capt. J. M. Cumming,  
Capt. F. Elder, Capt. W. H. Brun-  
ning, Capt. J. Godfrey, Capt. H.  
J. Beard and Lieut. J. A. Richards.

Complete arrangements were  
made to ensure a right royal re-  
ception to Their Imperial High-  
nesses, the Prince and Princess  
Takamatsu of Japan, in the vari-  
ous cities they visited while on tour  
in Canada. They reached Quebec  
on April 28th, where they were  
greeted with a Royal Salute of  
twenty-one guns. Then followed a  
luncheon given by the Premier of  
Quebec at the Chateau Frontenac,  
a tea by Lt.-Col. J. P. Archambault  
at the Citadel and dinner at Spen-  
cerwood as the guests of the Lieut.-  
Governor of Quebec. On the 29th,  
a luncheon was given by Lt.-Col.  
J. H. Price at the Winter Club.  
From Quebec, they went to Mont-  
real, where they were again feted.  
The stay there included a luncheon  
by Mr. J. W. McConnell at the  
Mount Royal Club, a dinner by the  
Secretary of State at the Ritz-  
Carlton Hotel, and a luncheon the  
following day by Sir Henry Thorn-  
ton at Laval Club. On their arrival  
at Ottawa they were welcomed of-  
ficially and in the evening were the  
guests of Their Excellencies the  
Governor-General and Lady Bess-  
borough, at dinner. The Premier,  
Rt. Hon. R. B. Bennett, entertained  
on May 4th at a dinner at the  
Chateau Laurier. After a luncheon  
at the Canadian Club on May 5th,  
followed by a dinner given by the  
Japanese Minister, who is a cousin  
of Her Imperial Highness the  
Princess Takamatsu—the Imperial  
Party left for Toronto, where they  
are being entertained. The Lieut.-  
Governor, Hon. W. D. Ross, gave a  
dinner on Thursday evening, fol-  
lowed by a reception, and the Im-

perial Party were the guests of  
Mrs. D. A. Dunlap at tea. His  
Imperial Highness, the Prince  
Takamatsu, is the third son of the  
late Emperor Taisho, and a  
younger brother of His Imperial  
Majesty the Emperor of Japan.

Lady Currie was a distinguished  
visitor in Vancouver recently when  
she accompanied her husband,  
General Sir Arthur Currie, on  
their way home from India. Mrs.  
Julius Griffith was a tea hostess for  
Lady Currie, and Mrs. R. P. Clark  
and Mrs. Gerald Wilson also enter-  
tained for her. At Mrs. Griffith's  
tea Lady Currie wore a draped  
model gown of panne velvet and  
Chantilly lace with an untrimmed  
lace mohair hat.

An interesting party was given  
by Brigadier-General and Mrs.  
Willock, of Duncan, who have been  
spending the winter at the Guest

House, Oak Bay, at the Empress  
Hotel, Victoria, B.C. The ballroom  
foyer was used for the occasion  
and the charmingly appointed tea  
table was in charge of Mrs. David  
Donald and Miss Peggy Frank.

Mrs. Adam Paterson, of Con-  
naught Drive, Vancouver, B.C.,  
gave a delightfully arranged recep-  
tion in honor of her daughter, Miss  
Rose Paterson and her house guest,  
Miss Helen Manly, who came up  
from Los Angeles to be an attend-  
ant at the wedding of Miss Pater-  
son to Mr. Jack Alderson.

Clusters of iris, tulips and  
cherry blossoms were used in ef-  
fective profusion, and the tea table,  
with a cloth of Italian cut work,  
was lovely with mauve, pink and  
yellow snapdragon in silver basket  
flanked by a half dozen pastel-hued  
candles.

The hostess wore a pretty gown  
of floral-printed chiffon, and the

bride-elect was wearing blue fig-  
ured ninon with a coatée of blue.  
Miss Manly was a striking figure  
in leaf green satin made on long  
lines.

Presiding at the tea table were  
Mrs. E. J. Alderson and Mrs.  
James Dexter, assisted by Miss  
Bernice Hulme, Miss Madge  
Northey, Miss Mary Gardiner and  
Mrs. Walter Leckie.

Mrs. Arthur K. Mitchell, Terrace  
Avenue, Victoria, B.C., was a din-  
ner hostess for Mrs. D. Lambert  
who, with her husband, Com-  
mander D. Lambert, R.N., has re-  
cently arrived from Hong Kong.  
The other guests were Mrs. Harry  
Bray, Vancouver, Mrs. F. N.  
Payne, Mrs. R. V. D. Guthrie, Mrs.  
R. H. B. Ker, Miss Eileen Benson,  
Mrs. F. Sayward-Wilson and Mrs.  
L. C. Boyd.

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### THIS DENTIFRICE

For then, of all times, the best possible care of teeth and gums is  
imperative. Yet, how will you decide? There are so many theories  
—so many different dentifrices.

A leading research institution made an investigation among  
50,000 practicing dentists in order that this question might be  
answered by a real court of authority. Read the summary of the  
replies received. It points directly to one type of dentifrice:

**95%** of the answers stated that germ acids most frequently cause tooth  
decay and gum irritation;

**95%** agreed that the most serious trouble occurs at the place where  
teeth and gums meet;

**85%** stated that the best product to prevent these acids from causing  
decay and irritating the gums is Milk of Magnesia.

Isn't this convincing assurance that Squibb Dental Cream will  
protect your teeth and gums? It is made with more than 50%  
Squibb Milk of Magnesia.

Squibb's cleans beautifully—and so safely. It contains no  
grit, no astringent—nothing which might injure. And it refreshes  
the mouth so delightfully that it is a real pleasure to use.

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LEASIDE, ONT.

## Spring Meet

Wednesday May 13 to Wednesday May 20

ADMISSION \$2.00  
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First Race at 2:00 P.M. Daily

ROD. J. MACKENZIE MEMORIAL  
\$5,000 Added

Wednesday, May 13th

W. R. WOOLLATT,  
President & General Mgr.

F. S. LIVINGSTON,  
Secretary-Treasurer.



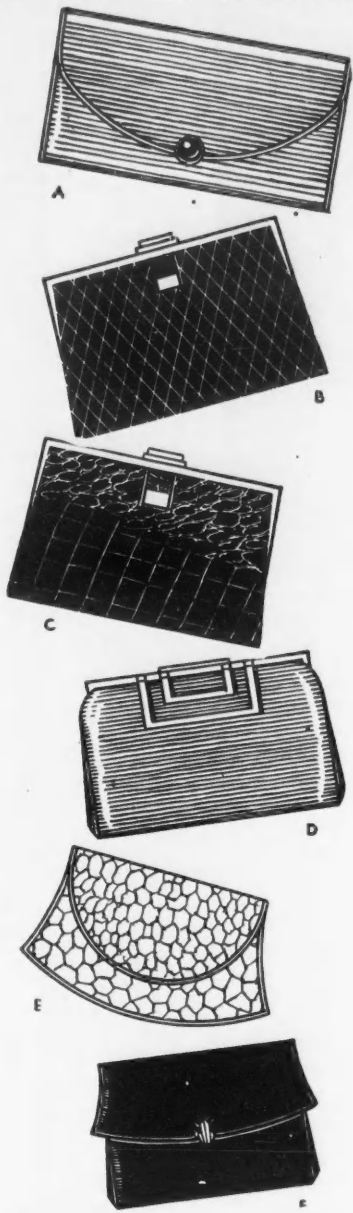
## Approved by Royalty

The six bags illustrated here are duplicates of the ones selected by Her Majesty the Queen and H.R.H. the Duchess of York, on the occasion of their visit to the British Industries Fair in February last.

Only two bags in each style have been received from the makers—so selection should be made early to avoid disappointment.

- A.—Corded, light blue crepe, under-arm bag, satin lined, with attached chain purse and mirror. \$40.00.
- B.—Black, strap pouch bag, handmade, of fine black silk crepe, with diagonal pattern of white silk cording, chromium plated frame. \$40.00.
- C.—Pouch bag, chromium plated frame, real crocodile leather in dark green shade, with change purse, mirror and inner frame, beautifully finished. \$50.00.
- D.—Beige felt bag with double crystal handles; this bag is beautifully lined with moiré silk, and has inner frame. \$13.50.
- E.—Duplicate of the bag presented by Her Majesty to Margaret Bondfield—brown Kalong leather with moiré silk lining and the usual fittings. \$22.50.
- F.—Very fine black silk crepe bag with marcasite frog fastener, satin lined, with change purse and mirror. \$35.00.

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DIAMOND MERCHANTS & SILVERSMITHS  
YONGE AND TEMPERANCE  
TORONTO



will go well with chicken is made by roasting a dozen chestnuts until they are tender, skinning them and mixing them with salt, pepper, and a teaspoonful of lemon juice, and two tablespoonfuls of butter. When this mixture has been pounded into a smooth paste add a cupful of gravy, and heat the sauce to the boiling point.

If you start off with equal parts of flour and butter in a pan you have the beginnings of almost any sauce. Add either stock or milk and then join the band of cookery explorers and try anything—once. Grated cheese, onion and Worcester Sauce are friends in need, but my sauces depend chiefly on the varying contents of the refrigerator.

### Marriages

The marriage of Miss Mildred Northey, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Northey, to Mr. Gordon Arthur Holden, son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur P. Holden, took place at Grace Church-on-the-Hill, the Rev. Mr. Doherty, assisted by Canon Broughall officiating. The bride wore an ivory satin gown with yoke of rose-point lace, with train falling from the shoulders, lined with chiffon, and edged with lace. The tulle veil was held in place with a wreath of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of Madonna lilies. The groom's gift to the bride was a diamond platinum wrist watch. Mrs. Bethune Larratt Smith was matron of honor, and the bridesmaids were Miss Adele Gilmour, Miss Joyce Warden and Mrs. Glenholme Hughes. They were all attractively gowned in peach chiffon with flared skirts, with which they wore long peach gloves, hats of blue lace straw and shoes to match and they carried bouquets of Tullismania roses. The bride's nieces, the Misses Joan and Anne McCullough, were sweet as flower girls dressed in peach chiffon and they carried baskets of mauve sweet peas. Master Alex Mackenzie as page wore an aquamarine satin suit. Mr. Rodney Northey was best man, and the ushers were Mr. Charles Perkins, Mr. Bruce Davis, Mr. Robert Sanderson and Mr. Alan Millar. A reception was held after the ceremony at the home of the bride's parents. Mrs. Northey wore grey chiffon with grey hat to match, and Mrs. Holden, the mother of the groom, chose a brown ensemble with brown lace straw hat, feather-trimmed, and carried a bouquet of yellow roses.

Saint Coeur de Marie Church, Grande Allee, Quebec, was the scene of a quiet wedding when Miss Lucille, daughter of the late Col. Gustave Taschereau and Mrs. Taschereau, of Quebec, married Mr. Jean Remillard, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Remillard, also of Quebec. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Father de la Cotardiere, and the bride's uncle, Mr. Jules Baillargeon, gave her away. The bride was dressed in a cornflower blue ensemble with grey trimmings, and carried a bouquet of pink roses. After the wedding breakfast at the home of the bride's mother the young couple left for a trip to New York.

Christ Church, Toronto, was the scene of a pretty wedding, with the Rev. Canon Woodcock officiating, when the marriage took place recently of Miss Vera Goodison, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Goodison, of Streetsville, to Mr. Clement Ferguson, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Ferguson, of New Westminster, B.C., and grandson of the late Sheriff Clement of Brandon, Man., and the late Col. T. R. Ferguson, of Cookstown. The bride is a graduate of St. Hilda's College and the groom was graduated from Trinity College, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson are to live in Toronto.

A quiet wedding took place at St. Thomas Church when Miss Margaret Davidson Graham, daughter of Mrs. Samuel Ross Graham and the late Mr. Graham was married to Mr. Douglas Hull McKnight, son of Mr. and Mrs. John McKnight of Walmer Road. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Gordon Graham of St. Mary Magdalene, and the bridal music was played by Dr. Healey Wilkin. The bride wore a beige ensemble, with a bouquet of spring flowers. Miss Aileen Graham, sister of the bride, and Miss Dorothy Goring, of St. Catharines, were the attendants, and Mr. Beverley Matthews was the best man. After the ceremony, a reception was held at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Eastwood at Lynwood Avenue.

### Travellers

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Lipsey and their sons, Stephen and Laurence, Strathcona avenue, Montreal, were among the passengers sailing on the "Duchess of Atholl" for England, where they intend to take up their residence in Bristol.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Victor Cummings, of Montreal, have lately been in the Argentine, and after spending some weeks at Buenos Aires, will cross the Andes to visit points of interest on the West Coast. They are returning by way of the Panama Canal and expect to arrive home in about a month's time.

The Rev. W. A. Cameron, of Toronto, was a recent visitor at the Seignior Club, Lucerne-in-Quebec. Mrs. Lewis Carling, of Ottawa, and her children have returned from Barbados, where they spent the winter months.

Mr. and Mrs. John Westren gave a dinner at Lambton Golf Club on Saturday in honor of Miss Florence Jackson, of Fort William, and their son, Harvey Westren, whose marriage takes place at the end of the month. Covers were laid for twenty-two.

judge, perhaps himself a victim of bad cooking, upheld the legality of the title and said that he thought that "cooking is precisely what every young girl should know before marriage."

Certainly most "young girls" don't get excited about cooking until they are running their own houses, but once they have solved the problems of how to manage meat, fish, and the common vegetables, they can't do better than try sauces. It is a well known French saying that England has forty religions but only one sauce, and it is white and full of lumps. French cookery books talk light heartedly of Bechamel, Hollandaise, Mornay, and Soubise, which may all sound difficult, but when you get down to hard tasks they are no more difficult to make than bread, mint, or horseradish sauce, which most cooks have been able to master easily.

Bechamel sauce takes its name from Monsieur de Bechamel. This gentleman being both a gourmet and a financier interested in Newfoundland fisheries, tried with his sauce to do an almost impossible thing—namely to make salt cod fish palatable in France. The sauce is made by simmering in a cupful of white stock a slice of onion, and a small carrot finely chopped, a sprig of parsley, four peppercorns, and a bay leaf. After twenty minutes, strain the liquid, and add a cupful of milk. Melt four tablespoonfuls of butter and stir in an equal quantity of flour, and salt and pepper. Pour in the stock and milk mixture, and heat it until the sauce thickens. If a few mushrooms are added this sauce will disguise even the extraordinary dullness of Monsieur de Bechamel's codfish.

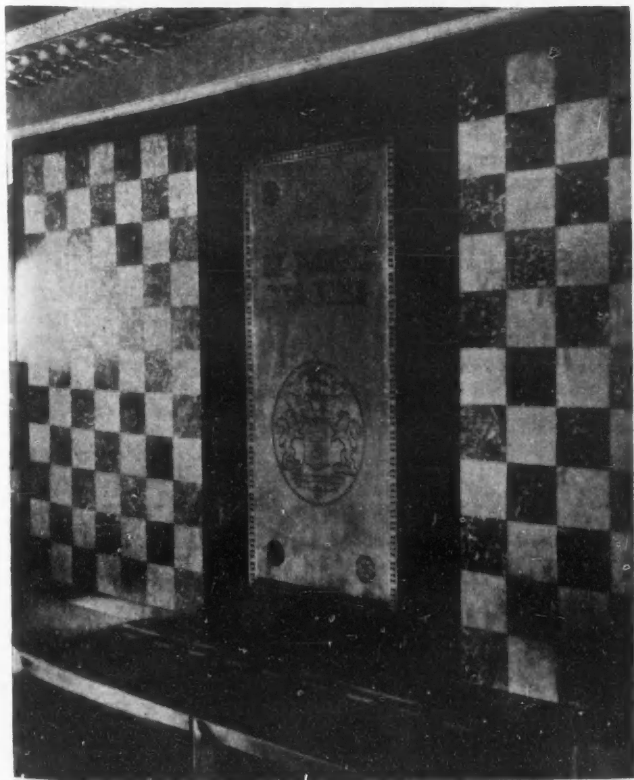
Melted butter is the usual accompaniment of fresh vegetables, but lemon butter, which is lemon juice added to melted butter in the proportion of one tablespoonful to a quarter of a cupful of butter, gives the asparagus or spinach more flavour. Hollandaise sauce is its grander relative, and is made in this way. Melt two tablespoonfuls of butter, add an equal quantity of flour, and flavour with salt, pepper and cayenne. When this is smoothly mixed add three quarters of a cupful of milk, and bring it to the boil. Then add the yolks of two eggs, and half a cupful of butter in small pieces, and finally one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Hollandaise sauce is most often used with fish, but it will enliven otherwise dull vegetables.

Sauces that are to be used with roast meat should have a basis of brown gravy, or very rich thickened stock. A chestnut sauce that

## SAUCE FOR THE GOOSE

By SUZETTE

day afternoon Mrs. Walter W. White, wife of His Worship the Mayor of Saint John, entertained at a delightful tea in honor of Mrs. MacNider, wife of Colonel the Hon. Hanford MacNider, United States Minister to Canada. The dressing room was charmingly decorated with tulips, daffodils and lilies, while a beautiful silk Stars and Stripes flag, a gift to Mrs. White from Colonel Palmer, of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Massachusetts, was prominently displayed in courtesy to the honored guest. Mrs. MacNider was dressed in a chic navy blue ensemble, the dress of blue and white figured crepe with coat of navy wool georgette, blue Baku hat and fox scarf. Mrs. White was beautifully gowned in pearl gray chiffon and lace. In the spacious dining room, the tea table was a thing of beauty with its lace runner, silver bowl of spring flowers and tall pink and green tapers in antique silver candlesticks. Mrs. Sherwood Skinner and Mrs. Frederick R. Taylor presided over the tea and coffee cups and were assisted by Mrs. J. J. Stothard, Mrs. Kenneth I. Campbell, Mrs. Stewart Skinner, Mrs. C. W. DeForest, Mrs. J. F. Edgecombe, Mrs. F. P. Alward, Miss Mary Murray and Miss Frances Gilbert.



THE LEMOINE TOMB AT CHATEAU RICHER, QUEBEC  
Bronze floor plate which serves as entrance to the vault. The top of the vault serves as a floor in front of the chapel in the parish church.  
—Photo by J. E. Livernais, Quebec.

a clear skin  
a buoyant spirit  
**Charm**



This great saline offers the  
most sensible route to fresh,  
natural loveliness

IN her quest for beauty every woman takes note of each aid that the cosmetician's art can lend her. And pure creams and honest lotions can and do assist in keeping the cheek supple and the contours firm.

But good creams cannot do everything, and here is one simple beauty secret that will double their power to make you pretty—keep internally clean with a good Saline like Sal Hepatica.

You will find that the eye will sparkle, the skin will be clearer, the feeling of age much more remote, when you get rid of the bodily poisons which steal away your charm.

Costly? No, that simple little bottle of Sal Hepatica is plain in its dress, small in its price and emphatic in its effects.



A glass of it in the morning sweeps away poisons and the wastes that dim your eye and cloud your cheek. It tones your system and renews your charm.

Physicians, both here and in Europe, have long recommended the internal cleanliness that comes from drinking the saline waters. Regularly they send their patients to the famous spas and springs of Europe to "take the cure."

Sal Hepatica is the efficient equivalent of the European spas. By clearing your bloodstream, it helps your complexion. It gets at the trouble by eliminating poisons and acidity. That is why it is so good for rheumatism, indigestion, colds, constipation, etc.

Get a bottle of Sal Hepatica today. Keep internally clean for one whole week. See how better you feel, how your complexion improves.

**Sal  
Hepatica**

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## To beautify your home

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**HAWES' LIQUID FLOOR WAX.** Keeps your floor in perfect condition once it has been polished with HAWES' Paste Wax.

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## SOCIAL CALENDAR

### Engagements

The engagement is announced of Miss Freda Grace Saunders, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Frederick T. W. Saunders, of "Coombe Dingle", Dunlop Avenue, Outremont, to Mr. Clifford Cross, of Bristol, England. The marriage is to take place at Bristol in June.

Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Macdonald, Toronto, announce the engagement of their elder daughter, Elizabeth Sweetfield (Betty), to Mr. Evan Somerville Young, son of Dr. and Mrs. George S. Young, Toronto. The marriage will take place in Knox College Chapel on Saturday evening, May ninth, at half-past eight o'clock.

The engagement is announced of Margaret, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. N. M. Yule, to Mr. Arnold Heeney, of Montreal, son of the Rev. Canon Berta Heeney and Mrs. Heeney, of Winnipeg. The marriage has been arranged to take place quietly on Saturday afternoon, June 27, at half-past three o'clock, at St. Mary's Church, Como.

The engagement is announced of Albert Ramsey Chewett, son of the late Doctor William Cameron Chewett, Toronto, to Miss Lila Hamilton-Baillie, Mr. Chewett, who was born and educated in Toronto, came to England to study painting under Hubert Herkomer, Royal Academician. The marriage takes place in June and the honeymoon will be spent in his cottage near Drumma Drocht, Scotland. He intends to take his bride to Toronto, which he visits yearly. She is the daughter of the late T. G. Hamilton-Baillie, rector, Kingsland, Herefordshire, and granddaughter of Canon Honorable John Hamilton-Baillie, of York.

Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Leduc, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Camille, to Mr. Charles Taschereau, son of the Hon. L. A. Taschereau, Prime Minister of the Province, and Mrs. Taschereau, of Quebec.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Saint Jacques, of Quebec, announce the approaching marriage of their daughter, Miss Yvette Saint Jacques, to Dr. Louis Rousseau, son of Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Rousseau, on Wednesday morning, June 10th, at ten o'clock. The ceremony will take place in the Church of Notre Dame des Laurentides from the summer residence at Lake Saint Charles of Mr. and Mrs. Saint Jacques.

The engagement is announced of Miss Betty Southam, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Southam, Teddington Park Boulevard, Toronto, to Mr. G. Donald McMurrich, son of Mrs. G. Temple McMurrich, of Toronto. The wedding is to take place on June 6 in Grace Church-on-the-Hill, Toronto.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Leopold Doble, of Montreal, announce the engagement of their daughter, Marjory, to Mr. Edward Noel Baillon, at present of Lusaka, Northern Rhodesia, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Louis Augustus Baillon of Fox Bay, Falkland Islands. The wedding will take place in June.

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph P. Bell, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, announce the engagement of their daughter, Helen Pickard, to Mr. Stuart Benjamin Wood, son of Mrs. Wood and the late Mr. James Herbert Wood, of Lima, Peru, the wedding to take place early in June in Lima.

Mrs. J. H. Lafond, Sherbrooke street west, Montreal, announces the engagement of her daughter, Elizabeth, to Mr. Joseph H. Milliken, son of Dr. and Mrs. William Milliken, of Oakland, California, the wedding to take place quietly the latter part of May at the Archbishop's Palace.

Mr. and Mrs. Donald Matthew Spaidal, of Ellison Avenue, Bronxville, New York, and Gananoque, Ontario, have announced the engagement of their daughter, Helen McCrea, to Mr. G. Frederick Hawkins, Jr., of Bronxville. The engagement was announced on Thursday at a luncheon at the Scarsdale Golf Club, given by Miss Spaidal for her sister, Mrs. Wallace Stevenson Dunham, of Cleveland, Ohio. Miss Spaidal attended school in Toronto, and was graduated from Smith College in 1926. She is a member of Phi Beta Kappa and of the Smith College Club of New York. Mr. Hawkins is a graduate of Kent School, and of Princeton University class of 1926. He is a member of Cap and Gown, and the Princeton Club of New York, and is associated with the

Macmillan Company. He is the son of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Hawkins, of Lawrence Park West, Bronxville, and the grandson of the late George W. Ely, for many years secretary of the New York Stock Exchange. No date has yet been set for the wedding.

The engagement is announced of Captain Guy Granville Simonds, R.C.H.A., Winnipeg, son of Lieutenant-Colonel C. B. Simonds, D.S.O., Chevalier de Legion d'Honneur, late Royal Artillery, and Mrs. Simonds, of England, and Katherine Lockhart, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Taylor of Winnipeg.

Mr. and Mrs. Leonard J. Webster of Fort William, Ont., announce the engagement of their daughter, Phyllis Roslin, to Mr. Thomas A. S. DeWolf of Mexico City, son of Mr. James Edward DeWolf and the late Mrs. DeWolf of Halifax, N.S. Date of wedding will be announced later.

### Travellers

Major-General Mewburn, of Hamilton, accompanied by Mrs. Mewburn and their daughter, Mrs. Thompson, sailed for Europe on the "Empress of France" from Quebec. Major-General Mewburn hopes to visit the battlefields of France and Belgium and as chairman of the National Battlefields Commission intends to make an effort to expedite the completion of the Vimy Memorial, after a conference with General Hughes, who is now in Europe.

Mrs. Beverley McInnis, of Montreal, has gone to Winnipeg to visit her sister, Mrs. C. M. Taylor.

Lady Gouin, of Montreal, returned from Europe by the "Empress of France".

Mr. and Mrs. I. Stuart Witherston, of Montreal, were the guests of the latter's sisters, the Misses Pennington MacPherson, of Ottawa, for a week.

Mr. and Mrs. Arthur M. Smith, who spent the winter at Palm Beach, have returned to their home in Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Adair Gibson, of Toronto, have returned home after a visit of several weeks at Pinehurst, N.C.

Mrs. S. A. Tuarmby, Miss Louisa Tuarmby and Miss Anne Osler, of Toronto, left to spend some time in England and on the continent, sailing by the "Duchess of Atholl" from Montreal.

Col. and Mrs. William Leggat returned to Montreal after a six weeks' tour of England, France and Italy.

Mrs. W. R. Miller and Miss Madge Miller, of Montreal, have gone abroad, and expect to spend several months motoring through England and Ireland.

Mr. and Mrs. George Cumpston, of Toronto, sailed by the "Duchess of Atholl" from Montreal on April 30 to spend three months in England and on the continent.

Miss Amy Douglas, of Toronto, is sailing for England on May 15 on the "Duchess of York".

Mrs. William Hope was recently the guest of her daughter, Mrs. A. T. Brodeur, in Montreal.

Mrs. Arthur Springett, of Montreal, and her sisters, the Misses Lena and Muriel Galt, after a Mediterranean cruise, including sight-seeing tours in Egypt and the Holy Land, sailed from Liverpool on May 1st on their return to Canada. The Misses Galt will spend a few days in Montreal on their arrival, en route to their home in Victoria. Miss Kate Galt, who accompanied them, is remaining in England for a further stay. Mrs. Springett spent the early part of the winter at the Pacific coast.

Miss Estelle Nordheimer, of Toronto, has taken a flat in London, England, for the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. G. Cyril Cassels have returned to London, England, after some months in India, where Mr. Cassels has been serving on the expert committee on banking.

Miss Phyllis Cox, of Ottawa, returned to Canada on the Montcalm, which arrived in Montreal recently. Miss Cox has been abroad for the past few months.

Mr. and Mrs. J. B. McRae, of Ottawa, have returned home from a trip to Bermuda.

When Capt. and Mrs. Ian Fraser leave Toronto for Montreal, they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Stuart McEuen, the Chateau.

Mr. and Mrs. D. A. Campbell, Miss Helen Campbell, Miss Dorothea



MRS. E. M. LYALL  
Formerly Miss Jean, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Foster, Toronto.

—Photo by Charles Aylett.

Campbell, and Master Douglas Campbell, with Mr. Campbell's sister, Mrs. George S. Deeks, of Toronto, left for New York and sailed by the S.S. "Homer" for a holiday abroad.

Mrs. A. W. Fleck, of Ottawa, who was in Atlantic City with her daughter, Mrs. Gregor Barclay, of Montreal, spent a week in New York, before returning home.

Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Francis, of Montreal, returned from England by the "Duchess of Atholl". Master A. Norton Francis spent the Easter holidays in Scotland at Finavon Castle with Sir Kirkman and Lady Finlay, and returned to Malvern College on the first of May.

Baroness Falkenberg, of Quebec, is in Portland visiting her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Norman Brown.

Mrs. J. J. M. Pangman, Mrs. J. M. Elder and Dr. and Mrs. Herbert Elder, of Montreal, and their children are sailing on June 19 by the "Alaunia" for England. Mrs. Pangman has taken a house in the New

Forest in the south of England for the summer.

Mr. Hugh Beaver, a senior member of the staff of Sir Alexander Gibb and Partners, Civil Engineers, London, S.W., reached Canada on the "Duchess of Richmond", and will be joined later by Sir Alexander Gibb, who will take up the more detailed investigation of the Canadian ports in consultation with His Majesty's Government in Canada.

Senator Parent, of Quebec, General Sir Fabian Ware, and Professor and Mrs. J. C. McLennan, of Toronto, were among recent callers on the High Commissioner at Canada House in London.

Prince Charles, Count of Flanders, the second son of the King of Belgium, who recently visited London, will leave shortly, states a press message, for an extended tour of Canada and the U.S.A.

Sir Ronald Lindsay, British Minister to Washington, was a recent guest in Ottawa of the British High Commissioner and Lady Clark, at Barncliffe.

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—Photo by J. Kennedy.

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# SATURDAY NIGHT

BUSINESS

FINANCE

GOLD &amp; DROSS

INSURANCE

THE MARKET

Safety for  
the Investor

TORONTO, CANADA, MAY 9, 1931

P. M. Richards,  
Financial Editor

## IS THE BUSINESS CYCLE INEVITABLE?

Periodic Depressions Only Recur Because of Neglect to Keep Fundamentals  
In Mind—Remedy in Our Own Hands

By JOHN C. READE



## WHERE BRITAIN STANDS

Some Post-War Aspects of Industry and Trade—  
British "Still a Substantial People"

(Editor's Note:—This graphic and well-informed article on Great Britain's position and prospects is especially interesting in that it is a United States law, being reprinted from The Index published by the New York Trust Company. Pessimistic critics who think that Britain's sun is setting and her world leadership departing for ever will find this article instructive and enlightening. For example, how many are aware that even today there is little difference between the nominal per capita wealth of Britain and the United States and that on a per capita basis of real rather than nominal values, Britain is probably still the wealthiest nation in the world?)

BRITAIN'S present economic position cannot be understood without appreciation of the far reaching changes, some of them peculiar to the country and others affecting it in an especial degree, brought about during the Great War.

Britain came out of the war with tremendous losses in manpower, money and trade, to face conditions both at home and abroad differing radically from those which determined her economic progress before the war began.

As Professor Andre Siegfried has noted "no country has felt the war more directly or more brutally." As the leading maritime nation, Britain, from the first, bore the full brunt of the war at sea. On July 31, 1914, approximately 12,400,000 net tons, or 50 per cent of the world's seagoing merchant tonnage, was of British registry. Approximately half of this, six million tons, was taken over directly for naval and military purposes, with consequent dislocation of the British commercial carrying trade in all parts of the world.

More than 7,750,000 tons of British merchant shipping were lost before the war ended, while a large proportion of the ships which remained required complete overhauling and re-conditioning before being again suitable for the normal peace-time uses from which they had been diverted.

Similarly, British shipyards, turned from ordinary

production to build ships designed for war purposes, stood, at the conclusion of the war, in need of drastic re-conditioning and reorganization.

This condition, indeed, was common to all the chief British industries, the intense national concentration upon war production having entirely dislocated the pre-war industrial system. Industries not essential to the prosecution of the war had been stopped or neglected, while their personnel was reduced by the inroads made by military service and the munition factories.

By 1918, more than 6,000,000 men, representing every third male between the ages of fifty and eighteen and a half, had been withdrawn from civilian occupations for service with the military forces.

THE stoppage of some industries and the neglect of others were accompanied by abnormal expansion of plants and production in the industries mobilized, under government control, for war needs. Thus, 162,000 workers above the normal quota were sent into the coal mines, 323,000 into the engineering, shipbuilding and iron and steel trades, 65,000 into the chemical trades, while the staffs of the central governmental offices were increased by more than 200,000.

While younger and middle-aged men were withdrawn from industry, the professions and the direction of their own businesses, older men and approximately seven million women were crowded into establishments engaged in war production.

The dislocation of British industries and the withdrawal of merchant shipping from the normal carrying trade were decisive factors influencing the loss of foreign trade upon which British economic prosperity for decades had depended.

A small island, poorly provided with natural resources, and supporting a population, in proportion to her size, greater than that of any major country, Britain, of necessity, had come to depend more and

(Continued on Page 33)

SO MUCH has been written about the business cycle that we are in danger of reconciling ourselves to it as inevitable; yet no course brought about by purely human agency need be inevitable, except in so far as the human is unregenerate.

Like most phenomena which are customarily obscured by technical phraseology, the business cycle is a mystery to most people and, being mysterious, appears inexorable. We have suffered too much from business cycles to be long content with academic explanations and these paragraphs have been written in the belief that a discussion of the subject in more homely language will be acceptable to those who are not familiar with the economic jargon, and whose experience has been gathered in course of their daily round.

The science of political economy is ostensibly concerned with the formulation and understanding of the laws which govern the production of wealth and the processes of barter and exchange by which it is distributed. Actually, however, its professors have never approached very close to reality because, no sooner have they established a principle from a given set of circumstances, than the circumstances are changed.

THE lamentable result is that the science of political economy is really concerned with formulating the laws which used to govern the production and distribution of wealth. The only sort of economist who is going to be practically useful is the one who regards economics as a method of thought, not as a body of precepts and doctrine.

The present depression, which we have now almost come to believe in, is generally explained by reference to periodic recurrences of depressions in the past, and we are led to conclude by inference, that the causes are similar and unavoidable, and that the cure is automatic.

Undoubtedly some of the same factors contributed to our present troubles as were formerly in evidence, but to my mind at least, the depression of 1929 has brought us face to face with fundamentals which have never troubled us much before.

Professor Wesley Mitchell, an economist of some note, writes "Prosperity breeds the crisis which leads to depression, and depression produces of itself the conditions which restore prosperity."

When it is considered that the average man in regular employment gets very little out of "prosperity" because prices are high compared with wages and that, while he fattens a little on falling prices during depressions, he is not then assured of his job, we are apt to reach the conclusion that prosperity on those terms is hardly worth having.

THE orthodox explanation of the cycle upon which Professor Mitchell comments so tersely may be summarized in the following paragraph which is an abridgement of a chapter from Henry Clay's "Post War Unemployment":—

On the ascending tide of prosperity, an increasing demand for commodities raises the general price level and, since wage rates and other costs lag behind, the new margin of profits provides an incentive to increase production. This is generally accompanied by the expansion of plant and equipment and the absorption of the less efficient labor which was formerly unemployed. In due time wage rates are adjusted to new living costs and this, combined with the employment of less efficient labor and higher loan rates tends to increase production costs and narrow the margin of profit. Meanwhile, demand has been satiated by the intense production which the manufacturer was tempted into by the attractive margin of profit. The market will no longer absorb at the rate which the manufacturer produces. Orders are cancelled; prices fall; stocks accumulate and labor is thrown out of employment.

Without wages the unemployed labor cannot buy, so demand is further lowered. Then comes the overhauling of methods and the elimination, through failure, of inefficient producers and superfluous distributors, hence the reduction of competition. Industry becomes more efficient, financing costs drop through the relief of pressure on the banks and wages come down. With costs reduced and surplus stocks consumed at low prices, the stage is all set to repeat the process.

WHILE the above description is a little bald and needs amplifying here and there, it represents the generally accepted explanation of the cycle. Of course it is in no sense an explanation, it is merely a description and if it is a full description of previous cycles, it certainly is only a partial description of the present one.

One is immediately struck with the fact that a reserve of unemployed labor is a prerequisite of the economic system so blithely taken for granted as normal by the orthodox economist,—in fact the callousness with which the human forces are made secondary to the economic forces, throughout, gives one something of a shock.

It has remained for the 1929 depression to make us aware of just how large a proportion of our people have to suffer for follies not of their own making, and the realization is disquieting.

To understand how the 1929 depression came about it is necessary to recognise what wealth is and how it is distributed. Wealth is merely the commodities

(Continued on Page 30)

EARLY in the New Year I prophesied that the publication of unfavorable earnings reports for 1930 and the appearance very shortly thereafter of probably no less unfavorable reports for the first quarter of 1931 would almost certainly act as a further depressant on market sentiment, and suggested that investors with idle funds who wanted to lay in an assortment of common stocks with the idea of riding with them back to prosperity would probably do well to postpone their purchases until the business and financial skies had cleared somewhat.

I want to suggest now that those same investors, if they still have their money, might well consider getting into action with at least part of their funds on the basis of present price levels, on the general assumption that security and commodity prices are now so thoroughly deflated that no further recession of importance seems possible.

AS EVERYONE knows, the simplest and most satisfactory method of making money in stocks is to buy them at the bottom and sell them at the top. It's a good trick when you can do it, the only difficulty being in picking the approximate bottom and top and determining correctly the direction in which prices are going to move. Under existing conditions the courageous investor is in the happy position that reason for apprehension on these rather important points is practically eliminated by the facts of the current situation.

Granted that he cannot, except by luck, pick the precise low and that prices will very likely fluctuate below as well as above the present level before a sustained uptrend develops, the fact remains that unless nothing is ever going to be any good any more (which hardly seems likely) stock market values cannot fail to advance substantially over a period of time.

THE investor today is viewing either apathetically or distrustfully a market which affords him the opportunity of buying proven stocks at bargain prices, with the practical certainty of substantial appreciation in time. Surely an unusual opportunity, and as such Mr. Timid Investor will recognise it a couple of years hence. What is he afraid of? Of an indefinite continuance of the recent prolonged decline? Stock prices can't continue downwards for ever; sooner or later the disparity between prices and real values must bring about a change in trend.

PROBABLY only something in the nature of a panic could cause a further substantial drop in prices, and that seems anything but likely. Public sentiment isn't panicky, though it is excessively pessimistic. The very acuteness of pessimism is in reality a bull consideration (if precedent is a guide) for it is an indication that a change in trend is imminent.

IF THE investor has any faith in the future of Canada and believes that business cannot continue permanently or for very much longer at its present depressed level (about 25 per cent, or 30 per cent, below normal), then surely it is logical to consider participating in the benefits of the inevitable rebound by purchasing a diversified list of sound common stocks at around their current low prices, with the purpose in mind that of holding until the said rebound has occurred.

If the money so expended does not represent more than a moderate proportion (not more than 50 per cent., say, at the outside) of the total investment funds at one's disposal, and provided that the stocks in question are bought outright, not on margin, it is hardly possible, I believe, to go wrong on the operation. The worst that could happen would be the dissatisfaction of seeing the chosen stocks available later on at still lower prices or/and that of being forced to wait longer than expected for the time of profit-taking.

FOR the investor in Canadian stocks who believes that Canadian and world business must recover in time from its present depressed level, and who is willing to exercise patience, I would suggest the following as meriting especial consideration at around their current prices: Bell Telephone, Brazilian Traction, British Columbia Power "A", Canadian Bank of Commerce, Canadian Pacific Railway, Dominion Bridge, Dominion Stores, Ford of Canada, Foreign Power Securities, Imperial Oil, International Nickel, International Utilities "A", Lake Shore Mines, Loblaw Groceries, Montreal Light, Heat and Power, Page-Hersey Tubes, Power Corporation of Canada, Quebec Power, Royal Bank of Canada, Shawinigan Water and Power, Steel Company of Canada, Teck-Hughes Mines.

THE main point for the current purchaser to keep in mind is that, generally speaking, current price levels are already discounting the worst that is likely to happen; therefore he need not be dismayed by further unsatisfactory earnings reports from time to time. Earnings reports have to do with conditions which are past, whereas an investor at today's prices is looking to the future.





HEADS MANUFACTURERS

James Cameron Armer, Vice-President of the Dominion Forge and Stamping Company, Ltd., Walkerville, who has been elected Chairman of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. He succeeds George R. Kerr of Hamilton.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

## IS THE BUSINESS CYCLE INEVITABLE?

(Continued from Page 29)

and services for which we have a need or a desire. Money is a medium of exchange. We exchange commodities in our possession or to which we have title for gold which other people are compelled to accept for such of their commodities as we may desire—at least, so it used to be.

Gold is only used now to lend stability to currency, paper money backed by a certain proportion of gold is in general circulation. This money represents commodities more than it represents gold, although the gold does much to regulate and stabilize prices.

It is not necessary to know much more about currency and gold to understand the causes of the depression, because the production and distribution of commodities has much more influence on prices and currency than whatever minor movements of gold may have taken place.

There are still people who want to explain these matters in terms of gold, or the number of times a ten dollar bill turns over in a year, the price of call money, or some other ready reckoner; but this is to save themselves the trouble of thinking, for all these things are secondary phenomena. If all the

gold in the world were dissolved tomorrow we would still have to eat and wear clothes and carry on producing wealth and distributing it.

We would need to change the economic conventions, it is true, and many profound disturbances would arise in so doing. Nothing half so drastic as that has occurred, however, to put us into our present plight.

The essential thing to grasp is the manner in which goods are paid for. The orthodox economist has frequently fallen into the error of assuming that in the creation of a commodity a value is simultane-

ously created which replaces the purchase price. This is not absolutely true, it is only relatively true. Herein lies the fallacy.

People must have what they need before they can have what they fancy. Commodities can, therefore, be roughly grouped into a primary group, a secondary group, a tertiary group, etc.

One would not attempt to arrange the order of the commodities in these groups because people have slightly different notions as to relative values, but the groups themselves can certainly be roughly delimited. The primary group consists of those things which make life possible, the secondary group comprises those which make it endurable; the third, of those which make it comfortable, and the fourth those which make it enjoyable.

Now it is obvious that it is a surplus in the first group which makes it possible for us to maintain people to produce articles falling in the second group. Accumulative surplus of groups one and two makes possible the support of people engaged in producing products in group three, and so on.

Any effort to alter the harmony of production which this reasoning supposes to exist will result in loss of purchasing power. In my opinion this harmony has been destroyed more in the years previous to 1929 than ever before, and chiefly through our reliance in and reverence for the wizardry of salesmanship. This new and dangerous force was called into being by another phenomenon which must shoulder most of the burden of responsibility, namely, the tendency for wealth to gravitate into the hands of a few.

IN OUR present scheme of things, it is undeniably true that wealth begets wealth; as a result, the annual surplus representing purchasing power falls increasingly into the hands of people who are unable to consume it—they already have all they can reasonably dispose of. They have had no alternative, therefore, but to use it functionally, i.e. to hire it out for use as capital and then to use the interest as further capital.

Now the interest was created, presumably, by the profits from the industry begotten by the capital. Frequently that industry was busy destroying the harmony of production and thus destroying purchasing power. Obviously then, when the interest was ploughed back into the same field the process was aggravated. Wealth which most people were longing to use and consume was taken by the few people who couldn't consume any more to start factories—any old factory.

It is all the same to our debonaire friend, the Company Promoter, whether his company is going to make chocolate creams or tooth paste—he will get his pickings anyway and the owner of capital has a hard job to find an outlet for his accumulated fund of money in prosperous times.

The method adopted was to convert surplus money into bricks and mortar, plant and machinery and get into production as fast as possible. The product was then forced on an unwilling public by an expensive staff of go-getters and sales engineers, the cost of whose maintenance was charged in the price and paid by the consumer.

The business of these people was to break down the natural resistance of the buying public and tamper with its sense of values until it conceived a desire for the product offered. In other words, when considering markets, it was not a question of what the public needed, wanted and was willing to pay for, it was a question of what it could be induced to take.

SINCE purchasing power was strictly limited, and becoming more so as the community was taxed to support this capital superstructure, sales of one product were usually made at the expense of another. The manufacturer of this other product, finding he was losing ground, thereupon increased his army of market blasters and shifted the burden on the consumer.

The rapid deflation in the listed price of securities gives one some indication of what the capital assets which they represent are really worth to the community. The difference between this value and the cost to the community of creating them in the first place demonstrates the appalling waste involved.

There is, of course, no reason why we should have to wait until a multitude of imponderable factors happen again to drift into suitable conjunction before restor-



MOVES UP

Robert Rae, who has been appointed an Assistant General Manager of the Dominion Bank. He has been with the Bank since 1906 and has served in various branches, as Agent at New York and as Manager of the Toronto Branch.

ing prosperity. Unemployed labor, unemployed capital, undeveloped resources and thousands of people with unsatisfied desires should convince anyone that there is nothing to do but harness the capital to the labor, set them to work on the resources and make goods which will satisfy people's desires. While this is obvious, the method which must be adopted to bring it about is not quite so clear.

The first process is to restore a reasonable ratio of productivity to services. The community can only afford to maintain out of what it produces a certain number of people for the performance of desirable though non-productive services. Many services it can afford to dispense with, some "services" it will not support at any price, when it opens its eyes, and the performers of many others will go to gaol.

This process of unloading barnacles is painful, especially for the barnacle; much of it would be unnecessary if we could increase productivity to a point where it could support them, for many of them are ornamental.

THE next process is the increase of purchasing power through raising wages at the expense of sales costs, dividends, and rents. Having increased purchasing power, we must then begin to increase productive output, being careful never to distort the harmony between commodity groups, for this will only destroy the purchasing power we have set about to distribute.

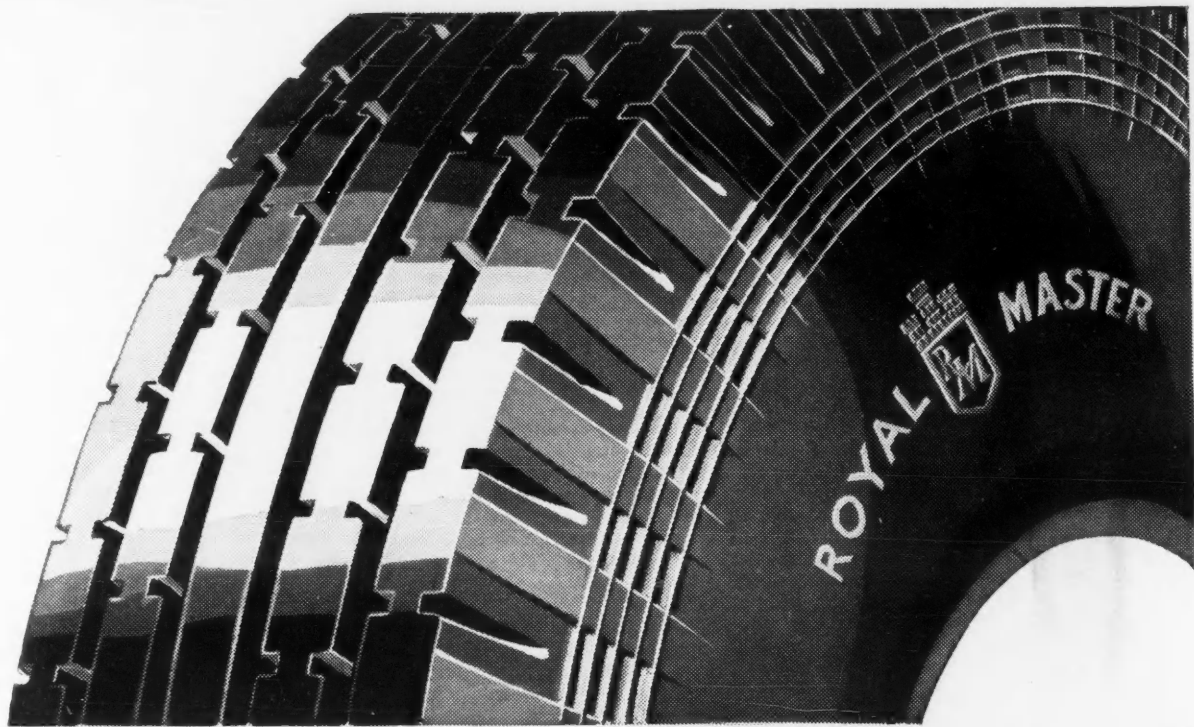
The gullibility of the public has been largely responsible for the absurd over-capitalization which we find such a burden. When the public has made it apparent that any gimmerack affair cannot be forced upon it merely by sales pressure, then company promotion won't be so easy. When gadgets can no longer be sold by persistent mesmerists with their toe in the door, the temptation to save money for investment in the stock of gadget manufacturers which ought to be spent in subsistence, will disappear.

Like all troubles which we bring upon ourselves, the remedy lies entirely in our own hands. Unfortunately, the largest burden of responsibility rests on the shoulders of the owning and employing group, which is a small proportion of the population, while the lion's share of the suffering must be endured by the wage earner.

Is it too much to hope that the owning classes will realize that the wealth which they have now accumulated must be applied, at low interest return, to the restoration of industrial equipoise in the manner indicated, or do they prefer to see it rot—not in the bank, because it isn't really there, but in the warehouses and on the shelves and counters where moth and rust do not corrupt, and in buildings which cannot be eaten, driven, worn nor in any way enjoyed?

ONE ray of light, the brightest on the industrial horizon—has broken into view—wages have held up better than in previous depressions and no industrialist of any consequence has charged that the depression was a result of high wages. This is a sign of grace in our industrial leaders, for every previous slump in business was characterized by a chant about wages, sung in unison.

Henry Ford has always said, "Everything in this country is too high but wages—profits, rents, dividends, prices, all too high," and his wisdom has not cost him anything. We all admit that Ford's business ideals are sound—we have had to admit it. The only thing that remains for us to do is to follow his example.



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# DECADE OF DEVELOPMENT

## In Ten Years Canadian National Railways Have Created Highly Efficient Machine from Patchwork of Lines

By S. W. FAIRWEATHER  
Director of C. N. R. Bureau of Economics

ON MAY 26th, 1920, responsibility for the operation of the Grand Trunk Railway passed to the Government of Canada; an event which foreshadowed the consolidation of Government controlled lines into the Canadian National System.

A decade has elapsed since then, a decade of achievements. A mighty and efficient transportation machine has been created from the patchwork of prior existing lines; a new nation wide system, capable of, and giving efficient service; a system which has demonstrated its efficiency by changing an operating deficit of \$82,000,000 in 1920 to an operating surplus of \$20,884,000 in 1930.

In 1920 these railways stood discredited, a warning to the world; now, the Canadian National is acknowledged to rank with the best. Here are a few comparisons which tell what has been accomplished:

In 1920 one cent paid the expense of transporting one ton of freight 0.86 miles — in 1930 it would pay for a haul of 1.15 miles.

In 1920 the daily labour of the average employee may be said to have moved one ton 438 miles. In 1930 the same labour accomplished 579 miles.

In 1920 one pound of coal burned in a locomotive moved one ton 1.7 miles — in 1930 3.2 miles.

In 1920 the average freight train weighed 1,081 tons, in 1930 1,427 tons.

BUT comparisons of 1920 with 1930 are misleading, for they understate the improvement. The year 1930 witnessed the climax of the post-war boom. It was a year of good traffic, a real peak year, one designed to delight the heart of operating officials. The year 1930, on the other hand, sounded the depths of a depression without precedent in this century. The depression has had its effect upon operating results, an effect common to all railways on this Continent; but whereas in 1920 the lines were in such condition that heavy traffic brought congestion and increased expense, in 1930 there exists a unified transportation machine ready to cope efficiently with that increase in traffic which is bound to come in the fulfilment of Canada's national destiny.

For a true comparison with 1920 one should turn to the year 1928, the peak year before the present depression, a year in which the railway was not starved for traffic. In that year the Canadian National System produced \$54,860,000 net revenue from operations and ranked third in that regard of all railways on the North American Continent.

Few parallels of such improvement exist; 31.5% more traffic was handled than in 1920 with 220 fewer locomotives and 3,370 fewer cars. It is well to view that record in proper perspective in these times of abnormal depression, which have called a temporary halt to progress.

The history of the Canadian National is a history of improvement and is a record, not of a series of happy chances but, of a continual struggle against circumstances; the welding of disjointed lines into a coherent system; the completion and improvement of the permanent way; the replacing of obsolete with modern equipment and the development of an organization with an unrivalled esprit de corps.

NATURALLY, all this was not accomplished without heavy capital expenditures, which since 1920 have totalled \$437,967,226. This amount, when viewed without regard to other factors looms large, but requires no apology when viewed in proper perspective.

The Canadian National suffered from a mal-adjustment of lines. There was a plethora of main lines and a lack of feeders. In 1920 there were only two miles of feeders per mile of main line; at the close of 1930 there were three and a quarter. This improvement was accomplished by co-ordination and branch line construction, 1,214 miles of branches were added at a cost of \$65,197,611. These branch lines already carry traffic amounting to 2,800,000 tons of freight annually with

system revenues of \$8,820,000.

Co-ordination has played no small part in effecting improvements; 496 miles of line have been abandoned, involving a capital write-off of \$17,230,682, and new construction has been undertaken at a capital cost of \$6,351,258.

In 1920 much deferred maintenance existed. Rails were in many cases too light, ballast was scanty and ties were mostly of soft wood. Many bridges were of light steel construction and more were simply temporary timber trestles. Automatic track signals were practically non-existent. Round-houses, turn-tables and shops were of antiquated design. In fact, the railway was not in a condition consistent with safe and efficient operation.

Contrast the past with the present. The road bed has been put in good shape. Trains now run smoothly and at high speed. Giant locomotives pull mile long



PROMINENT SOLICITOR DIES

Angus MacMurchy, K.C., Solicitor for the Ontario District of the Canadian Railway Company, Bench of the Law Society of Upper Canada, and one of the oldest railway officials in point of service, who died suddenly on May 3, while returning to Toronto from a trip overseas. Mr. MacMurchy's interests were exceedingly wide and he is mourned by friends and associations throughout Canada.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

freight trains. Delivery time on freight between the East and West is cut in half. Creosoted ties, rock ballast, tie plates, rail anchors and heavier rail tell the story of progress. Bridges have been strengthened or renewed; 33 miles of timber trestles have been replaced with permanent structures. Passing tracks and freight yards have been constructed; automatic signals installed; round-houses and shops have been rebuilt.

All this to the end that traffic shall be carried cheaply and expeditiously, and that increasing business shall be handled with profit instead of producing congestion and loss. The capital cost has been \$106,105,380 but this does not tell the whole story; heavy charges to operation accompanied the capital program. In addition the whole cost of installing 13,500,000 creosoted ties has been charged to operation. As the program of renovation draws to a close abnormal operation charges will cease and the full benefit of the capital expenditures will be realized.

NEARLY all freight cars were of wooden construction, now an obsolete type. Since 1922, 27,822 cars have been scrapped. Placed end to end they would make a train 240 miles long. New freight cars of a type suitable for heavy train movement, and of much greater usefulness were purchased. It was by such means that the peak freight business of 1928 — 39% above that of 1920 — was handled without a car shortage and with 3% fewer cars. Capital expended in this program in the period 1923 to 1930 has totalled \$71,244,498. The charge to operation for useless cars scrapped has amounted to \$18,009,387.

In 1920 the system possessed 621 all steel coaches but most of the passenger cars were wooden. Since 1922, 559 of the least adaptable units have been scrapped. At the present time the system owns 1,199 steel coaches. The capital cost has been \$29,251,539. The charge to operation for scrapped equipment has amounted to \$1,995,481.

Locomotives too, required a thorough program of renovation. The modern steam locomotive differs vastly from the locomotive of

twenty years ago. The older type was wasteful of fuel, and could not run more than 150 miles without enginehouse attention. The modern locomotive equipped with brick arch, superheater, thermosiphon and feed water heater, and built to a higher standard of construction, is saving of fuel, and can be run continuously up to 1,000 miles before requiring attention. Speed is linked with efficiency to give a vastly improved service.

Since 1922, 551 locomotives have been scrapped at a cost chargeable to operation of \$7,288,886. 406 new locomotives have been purchased at a capital cost of \$31,714,537 and \$4,948,276 has been expended upon improvements to existing locomotives.

Had the peak traffic of 1928 been hauled by the 1920 type of equipment the fuel bill of the system would have been \$4,635,000 more than it actually was. Similarly the savings due to decreased freight train mileage apart from savings in fuel amounts to \$5,015,000. Here we have savings which, contrasted with the capital expenditures required to effect them, indicate what can be accomplished by technical improvements.

THE Canadian National Telegraphs form an important link in the Canadian National System. As in the case of the railway, the property required rehabilitation and extension. In the period 1922-1930, \$7,439,547 has been expended on capital account, of which \$1,364,755 has been for the acquisition of lines and \$6,074,792 represents improvements and additions to existing facilities. During the same period the net

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## PROPERTY MANAGEMENT

CITY HOMES — RENTALS — FARM LANDS

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By  
**T. KELLY DICKINSON**

(Founder of The Montreal Financial Times, and Special Contributor to The Monetary Times and The Financial Post when this Century was in its infancy)

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# GOLD & DROSS

## An Unattractive Stock Offering

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I recently got a circular offering me shares in the United Securities Corporation as a good investment. They are selling preferred stock in an investment trust and since I don't know much about these investment trusts I would like your advice. Since it is a preferred stock and not a common it should be safer, shouldn't it, than common stocks. Does this offer me good prospects of profit, as I see from the circular that the company expects to make very high profits itself? Do you think this preferred stock will be selling higher by and by and just what could I expect if I bought it?

—T. L., Woodstock, Ont.

After studying United Securities Corporation's prospectus, I certainly would not advise the purchase of this preferred stock. Apparently the best you could hope for would be the steady payment of the 6 per cent. dividend. This is not a sufficient inducement, in my opinion, in view of the element of speculation attaching to any portfolio composed exclusively of common stocks.

I note that the capitalization of the company consists of \$1,000,000 of preferred of \$100 par value and 100,000 no par value common shares. It is the preferred which is being sold to the public and no mention is made in the circular of the distribution of the common. Since the company states that it expects to earn on its assets twice the dividends to be paid on the preferred, it would be interesting to learn what its intentions are with respect to distribution of the remaining earnings. It may be that purchasers of the preferred are expected to put up all of the capital and accept all the risk, while being given no chance of either greater dividends or increased market value.

This, as you know, differs greatly from the set-up of the usual fixed trust, with only one class of capital stock, or trust shares, in the hands of the public. From an investment of the latter kind the holder can expect not only the higher-than-average return reasonably to be expected from a portfolio composed of common stocks, but in the event of general market appreciation, a corresponding increase in the equity behind his trust shares. Frankly, I entirely fail to see the attraction in preferred stock, with its limited dividend, backed by a portfolio of common securities. A participation feature or a generous bonus of common could at least be expected, and I can see no mention of either in the circular of United Securities Corporation.

To accept the risk inherent in an investment trust portfolio composed exclusively of common stocks, the purchaser should at least be offered commensurate possibilities of profit.

## National Breweries Attractive

Editor Gold and Dross:

It runs in my mind that I saw in Gold and Dross earlier this year that you thought National Breweries was a good stock for holding. I didn't have available funds at that time but I have now and I would like to know if you still consider it good to buy. I understand that the company's report for last year is out but I did not see it and would like a brief bit of information about how they did. Do you still think it would be a good stock to add to my investments?

—R. S., Hamilton, Ont.

I do. National Breweries is steadily becoming more popular with investors, as witness the President's statement at the recent annual meeting that the number of shareholders had increased by 100 per cent. during the past year. National Breweries is also one of the companies which experienced a better year in 1930 than 1929; it is in an exceedingly strong financial position, has proved that depression has little effect on it, and I think that its common stock is well worth the attention of even conservative security purchasers.

At current prices of around 29½ the yield is 5.42 per cent., a very reasonable return considering the potentialities of long term appreciation. The dividend is, as you know, \$1.60 annually and this was covered by excellent margins in both 1929 and 1930, the per share earnings for the two years being \$2.33 and \$2.40 respectively. Optimists have already predicted a possible increase in the dividend rate toward the end of this year, but I hardly consider this likely, in view of prevailing conditions. Nevertheless, the surplus as shown in the last annual report, stood at \$5,219,865, the financial position having been improved materially during the year, and the company, with the erection of its new office building this summer, will have practically completed its program of expansion. The hope for further distribution is not, therefore, entirely unreasonable, but it depends, I believe, directly on further earnings increases.

Any improvement in general business conditions should produce such a result. The company controls something like 70 per cent. of beer sales in the Province of Quebec and is independent of the export trade. Increase in the tourist traffic would have a beneficial effect. In general, National Breweries would appear to be in an exceedingly advantageous position, and its common stock is currently attractive.

## Ford of Canada Worth Holding

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Should I sell my Ford of Canada "A" stock? I have been told I should and that there is nothing to expect from this for a long time. I paid about half as much again for it as it is selling for now, but when I bought it I intended to keep it for at least five years. I would still keep it if you think that the general outlook for the company is good, in fact I would rather do that than sell it at a loss, but I do not want to take too great chances. I am not a market player but try to put my money into things which will stay good and get better by and by.

—T. S., North Bay, Ont.

I don't think there is any reason at all why you should take a loss on your Ford "A" stock; despite a number of adverse factors in the immediate business outlook I see no reason for disturbing long term commitments. Your letter puts your position and views quite clearly, and while it is quite possible that the stock may sell lower than it is at present, I think you should eventually make out very well if you stick to your original plan of holding.

You have, I take it, seen the company's recent annual report showing earnings of \$1.90 per share as against dividend requirements of \$1.20 and \$3.15 earned in 1929. The drop in earnings apparently directly reflected the decrease in the company's sales for 1930, although volume was very good considering

the general drop in motor sales and the depression throughout the year.

This year output has shown the normal seasonal increase and I think that for the full year the company should have no difficulty in covering dividend requirements. The semi-annual payment of 60 cents, payable June 20, has already been declared. A certain speculative interest attaches at present to the rumor that a Ford 8-cylinder car may make its appearance, but as usual, Mr. Ford is keeping his own good counsel.

Ford of Canada earnings last year also reflected the falling off in export business, a large part of the Ford supply to the world outside of Europe coming under the Canadian company. Particularly was this noticed in Australia, due to both the extreme depression there and the inability to export funds from that country. The company in its recent statement transferred \$1,000,000 from surplus to "reserve for investment in affiliated companies" to care for such conditions.

Ford of Canada is in an extremely strong balance sheet position and can quite safely and securely weather even a prolonged period of depression. In my opinion it is entirely unlikely that the losses due to the change over to the Model "A" cars will ever again be duplicated; I expect Ford progress to be steady and that the company will maintain its proper proportion of the market's capacity to absorb automobiles.

## A "Mystery Well" Proposition

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I am enclosing a letter I got from a Mr. Mitchell in Wichita, Texas, who wants to let me in on a proposition. I don't exactly know what this is about, nor do I remember Mr. Mitchell, but before considering sending him any money I thought I would like to have your advice.

—J. D., Halifax, N.S.

It's probably a good thing for you that you don't remember Mr. Mitchell. The literature you enclose deals with one of the wildest propositions I have encountered in some time, and if it's a sample of his previous undertakings, I think that any memory would be a distinctly painful one.

It is only necessary to read the beginning of the letter, "one of the best friends I ever had put your name and address on a card and asked me to write you this letter", to be immediately suspicious of an attempt to swindle.

What Mr. Mitchell is offering you is equally striking. It is a 1/7,500 interest in a pre-organization pool's holdings, apparently controlling territory on which it is proposed to drill the "Mitchell Mystery Well". I never heard of anybody making any money out of mystery wells yet, and I certainly think that Mr. Mitchell's mystery is one which people who are careful of their money can well leave unsolved.

Mr. Mitchell certainly doesn't hate himself. He refers to himself constantly throughout the letter as "The up-and-coming little giant of independent oil men in East Texas", but this little giant doesn't hesitate to use all the old come-on stuff, such as urging suckers to get in on the ground floor, and promising them dividends right off the bat. He winds up his five-page letter of trash by urging you to rush him money at once. I would suggest that you rush his letter into the waste paper basket and let things go at that.

## Teck Hughes Dividend

Editor, Gold and Dross:

I would be very glad if you would advise me regarding Teck Hughes as an investment. I understand that this mine pays a quarterly dividend of 15 cents per share and that there has been an increase in production recently which will increase its earnings this year. Will this rise in profits mean a bigger dividend and what do you think this might be? What is the policy with regard to dividends? Thank you very much for your help.

—C. R., Cochrane, Ont.

Teck Hughes has increased its mill capacity, and is now reporting the highest earnings in its history and handling the highest grade ore in the country at the lowest cost per ounce. The 1931 net earnings will be higher than any previously reported.

It is now paying 60 cents a year and it is the intention to increase the rate. It has been reasonably calculated that earnings per share could rise to 85 cents. As the dividend policy has been generous shareholders can look with confidence for greater disbursements. Under these circumstances the stock has a semi-investment tinge, if you bear in mind that gold mining is the most attractive industry in the world at this time.

## Beatty Bros. Common

Editor, Gold and Dross:

Can you help me out of a difficulty about some stock which I hold? It is the common stock of Beatty Bros., Ltd., which stands me quite a loss at the present time. Now I get a letter about some plan to change this stock. I suppose it is perfectly clear but I am dull about financial matters and if you can help me to understand it I will be grateful. What do you think of this stock and how is the company doing and what do you think I should do?

—S. T., Hespeler, Ont.

At the present time there isn't very much you can do—except sell at the current price around 15, and I would advise against that. It may be some time—

## NOTICE TO READERS

Saturday Night's investment advice service is for the use of paid-in-advance mail subscribers only. Saturday Night regrets that it cannot answer inquiries from non-subscribers.

Each inquiry must positively be accompanied by the address label attached to the front page of each copy of Saturday Night sent to a regular subscriber, and by a stamped, self-addressed envelope.

Each letter of inquiry should refer to one company or security only. If information on more than one company or security is desired, the sum of fifty cents must be sent with the letter for each additional company or security inquired about. If such additional inquiries relate to mining or insurance matter, they should be written on separate sheets of paper.

Inquiries which do not fulfill the above conditions will not be answered.

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## Interpreting the News

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# GOLD & DROSS

quite a time in fact—before you can expect much appreciation on this stock, as the company is passing through a very difficult period, but in view of its past record and position, I think the common is worth holding.

The plan of dividing the common, to which you refer, has been devised to enable dividend payments to continue on the stock in the hands of the public, and will no doubt be ratified at a meeting called for June 25, at Fergus, Ont., the company's head office. At the present time there are 139,000 shares of common outstanding, of which Messrs. W. G. and M. J. Beatty hold 101,544 shares. It is now proposed to divide this common into 39,000 Class A shares to include all the common held by the public, and 100,000 Class "B" shares which would be taken by the Messrs. Beatty. Changes in the provisions would enable dividends to be paid on the "A" stock without being paid on the "B" and in no year is the "B" stock to receive a larger distribution than the "A".

As you know, dividends have been paid since 1929 at the rate of \$2 annually on the present common, the last payment having been 50 cents in January of this year. Present plans call for a continuance of this rate on the "A" stock, but declaration must of necessity await the sanction of the coming meeting.

Beatty Brothers, which is a manufacturer of electric washers and farm equipment, made a very creditable showing in the fiscal year ended August 31 of last year, reporting \$3.60 per share on the common. No official statements have been made as to current earnings, but naturally sales have been running considerably below 1930. The present plan indicates not only the desire of the directors to conserve the cash position of the company, but evidently indicates confidence in the ability to maintain dividends on the "A" to be created. Your stock is convertible into "A" shares; I would recommend that you approve the plan and continue to hold your new stock.

## POTPOURRI

C. W., Toronto, Ont. In my opinion FUNDAMENTAL TRUST SHARES, either Series "A" or Series "B", according to your needs, would constitute a satisfactory investment for a portion of your funds. The portfolio of this trust appears to be well chosen, and considering the generally low level of security prices I think that satisfactory appreciation should result.

F. W., Winnipeg, Man. HYDRO ELECTRIC BOND AND SHARE CORPORATION, a utility holding company of which the 5 per cent. collateral trust bonds were sold in 1927, is in good shape at the present time. Interest has been paid regularly on the issue, and an active market exists for these bonds at approximately 82. It is true that the company does not make its statement public, but I am reliably informed that as at 31st December, 1930, that assets amounted to more than \$7,000,000 as against \$3,395,000 worth of bonds outstanding. I am informed that during 1930 revenue from interest alone, without taking into account capital appreciation or other profits, amounted to more than twice the interest requirements on the bond issue. In my opinion, these bonds possess good investment value, with definite prospects of appreciation from present levels.

D. L., Toronto, Ont. LAKE SHORE is probably the best gold mine in America and its future looks very bright. That future is fairly well discounted for the moment, with quotations around \$28 a share. Eventually the dividends will be raised to put this price on a yield basis of seven or eight per cent., say in a year. Your money would be pretty safe there. As to chances of appreciation, these are not so apparent, on a return basis. Still, the gold stocks are in heavy demand and a market play might advance quotations. Hollinger would give you a better yield and Teck Hughes will also do this a little later.

C. H., Kingston, Ont. In my opinion the first mortgage bonds of NATIONAL LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY would constitute a satisfactory investment for a portion of your funds. The company has a good record, the bonds appear to be well secured, and I think they can be safely given an investment classification.

I. M., Westmount, Que. I presume your inquiry regarding BEAUBARNOIS POWER refers to the common stock, and not the bonds. In my opinion there are better looking issues than Beaubarnois common for long term holding. The company's plan calls for the first power—200,000 horsepower—to be available by October 1st, 1932, and 500,000 horsepower by October 1st, 1935. There is thus quite some time to wait yet before the company can earn anything on the common stock, and with so many investments currently available in which the present situation and future prospects are more clearly defined, I see no reason for buying this. In any case it would not be an investment but a clear cut speculation.

T. M., Walkerton, Ont. MONTREAL DEBENTURE CORPORATION is one of the subsidiaries of CANADIAN TERMINAL SYSTEM LTD., which latter is currently in financial difficulties and unable to meet interest due on its own bonds. Recently the Montreal Debenture Corporation defaulted on its own 5% per cent. bond issue due to mature in 1946. All that bond holders can do at present, I think, is to await developments and be prepared to act with other bond holders to protect their interests.

N. M., Ripley, Ont. In my opinion the common stock of BRITISH AMERICAN OIL is a reasonable buy at current prices. Apparently you did not see the company's annual report for 1930, which showed earnings of \$1.01 per share on the common as against dividend requirements of 80 cents. There was some talk recently, and the shares fell off on the market as a result, that the present dividend rate could not be continued, but this met with official denial by the company. British American Oil is firmly established in the Canadian field, is in a strong financial position, has completed an important expansion programme and is adding to its refinery capacity in Montreal. Earnings of the oil companies have been hit due to the depression, but in my opinion there is no doubt that British American Oil can weather the present storm quite satisfactorily.

J. J., Hamilton, Ont. TASHOTA GOLD MINES, a gold prospect in the early stages of exploration, is as speculative as its classification would indicate. Drilling, shaft sinking and lateral work have revealed gold values in erratic occurrences which have not yet been correlated. Recently the company has done some financing and will resume work. It is a long shot, probably somewhat less risky than most in its class, on account of values already found.

W. M., Saint John, N.B. While not in the highest investment category, I think the debentures of ASSOCIATED TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY would constitute a satisfactory investment for a portion of your funds. The debentures are not, as you possibly know, secured by a direct mortgage on the assets of the company, but are a senior obligation. The company is a large and progressive one, there appears to be ample assets behind the issue, and earnings are impressive.

E. J. H., McBride, B.C. The MOHAWK mine near Hazelton, B.C., was active in 1929, following up gold indications by drifting, raising and wining, in a modest program. Some high grade gold ore was shipped out. The British Columbia Department of Mines report does not mention the property in 1930. However, I understand that since the beginning of the year operations have been resumed, following engineering recommendations. A study of the last government report shows that the property has some interest as a gold prospect.

W. B., Grouard, Alta. I regret to inform you that preferred or common stock of COMMONWEALTH FINANCE CORPORATION, originally incorporated in South Dakota, and later transferred to a Delaware charter, is without value at the present time. The receiver of the company, L. G. Wohle, of 50 Broadway, New York City, reported in 1930 that creditors would receive a very unsatisfactory dividend and stockholders nothing.

O. A., Toronto, Ont. ALEXO NICKEL SYNDICATE, holding property adjoining the Alexo Nickel mine in the Porcupine area, is idle and while active for a short period did not find much of interest. The Alexo mine proper has not worked since war years and its neighbor, which has only indications of ore values, did not and probably will not graduate from the raw prospect stage. Your chances for action are slight.

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## BANK OF MONTREAL

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of THREE per cent., upon the paid up Capital Stock of this Institution has been declared for the current quarter, payable on and after MONDAY, the FIRST day of JUNE next, to Shareholders of record at close of business on the 30th April, 1931.

By order of the Board,  
W. A. BOG, JACKSON DODDS,  
General Manager, General Manager  
Montreal, 21st April, 1931.

## FORD MOTOR COMPANY OF CANADA, LIMITED

DIVIDEND NUMBER 30

The Board of Directors has declared a cash dividend of Sixty Cents (60c) per share, payable on all of the outstanding shares of the Company, on June 20, 1931, to Shareholders of record at the close of business May 29, 1931.

D. B. GREIG, Secretary.  
East Windsor, Ont.,  
April 27, 1931.

## The Canadian Bank of Commerce

Dividend No. 177

Notice is hereby given that a dividend of Three per cent on the paid-up capital stock of this Bank has been declared for the quarter ending 30th May, 1931, and that the same will be payable at the Bank and its Branches on and after Monday, 1st June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April, 1931. The Transfer Books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,  
S. H. LOGAN,  
General Manager  
Toronto, 17th April, 1931.

## WHERE BRITAIN STANDS

(Continued from Page 29)

more on imports of raw materials and foodstuffs, while, to pay for them, she was under increasing compulsion to develop her exports of coal and manufactured goods and her shipping, financial, insurance and other services to international commerce.

By reason of these inescapable natural conditions, the basic economic scheme of Britain, as the American Trade Commissioner in London pointed out, "has for decades been widely different from that of most other countries," foreign commerce for her being "relatively more important to national life than in any other major country." Consequently, the disruption, by the war, of her all-important foreign commerce was a particularly heavy blow.

BY THE end of the war, supremacy in foreign trade had passed to the United States which had been able to strengthen its position enormously throughout the markets of the world, including those within the British Empire itself.

In addition, many of the countries, including the British Dominions, which, before the war, were open and ready markets for British goods, developed, during the war, active manufacturing industries of their own and erected tariff barriers for their protection.

When British manufacturers attempted to re-enter their pre-war markets, they found themselves faced with this formidable competition.

Moreover, during the war, industry everywhere was passing definitely into a new phase. What has been called the "second industrial revolution"—the era of electricity and oil, in contrast with that of steam-power and coal—was arriving and British industry was

ill prepared to adapt itself to the far-reaching changes involved.

Coal, the one natural resource, so far as the raw materials of industry are concerned, with which Britain is abundantly endowed, had played a major part in her economic development throughout the 19th century and up to the outbreak of the Great War. It was her greatest single export and the chief source of power for her manufacturing industries. For decades, her manufacturing plants had been designed and adapted to its use.

Unlike many major countries, Britain contains no oil fields and relatively little water-power for the generation of electricity.

The United States, with its abundance of oil and water-power has been able to adapt its industries, where advantageous, to the opportunities afforded by the second industrial revolution. Britain, lacking the essential natural resources and preoccupied, from 1914 to 1918, with the problem of the war, has not been able to do so. As a result, the conclusion of the war found her handicapped in this respect.

MOREOVER, the immediate post-war period brought her other difficulties, both at home and abroad. Continental currencies were inflated while the pound sterling was deflated.

"The one," as the American Trade Commissioner noted, "artificially stimulated the competitive capacity of continental countries, while the other temporarily weakened Britain's ability to compete. Furthermore, cotton, tin, rubber and other raw materials from overseas, fluctuated sharply in price, thus making for unstable conditions in production. These unfavorable circumstances in the

foreign markets tended to hold many of the British factories far below capacity, and that fact, in turn, materially raised the cost of production. The situation was the more difficult in view of the fact that many plants had been considerably expanded for war purposes."

In addition, many observers have indicated that increasing obsolescence of plants and machinery has tended to make manufacturing costs disproportionately high.

Abroad difficulties multiplied. Nationalistic sentiment, frequently taking practical effect in boycotts of British goods, or other obstacles to their sale, flared up in Egypt, India, China, Ireland and elsewhere. Under the Peace Treaties, Britain undertook mandatory and other responsibilities which threw heavy financial burdens upon her.

At home, the dislocation of industry, the presence of women in positions formerly held by men, and the demobilization of millions of men from the military forces aggravated the unemployment problem to an unprecedented degree. Labor unrest was rife.

Meantime, the national expenditure had grown enormously. Standing at \$943,109,650 per annum, in 1913, it had increased more than fourteen-fold, by 1918, to \$13,481,107,025. The national debt which, in 1914, was \$3,500,000,000 had increased more than ten-fold, by 1919, when it amounted to \$37,400,000,000.

BRITAIN had lent huge sums, amounting to approximately \$8,850,000,000 to her Allies, and, in effect, cancelled nearly half of the debt due to her. For the first time in her history she had, herself, become indebted to the United

(Continued on Page 35)



## Federal Fire



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# Concerning Insurance

## Revival of Assessmentism

Unsound and Discredited Old Life Insurance System Starts Up Again on the Coast

By GEORGE GILBERT

OUT on the Pacific Coast, under the lax insurance laws of British Columbia and some of the seaboard states, there has lately been a noticeable recrudescence of the old, unsound and thoroughly discredited assessment system of life insurance. Known as mutual benefit associations, or 1,500, 2,500 or 5,000 Clubs, many organizations have been formed to carry on life insurance operations on a post-mortem assessment basis.

In times of business depression, their offer of what looks like cheap life insurance protection undoubtedly makes rather a strong appeal to persons unacquainted with either the rudiments of sound insurance or the history of similar assessment associations and societies in the past.

While the operators of these schemes evidently make a good income for themselves as long as they can keep them going, to those who join them for insurance purposes they are bound inevitably in the long run to result in nothing but loss and disappointment.

It is not as though the assessment system has not been given a thorough trial, not only in this country but in many others. Forty or fifty years ago there were hundreds of these assessment life associations and fraternal societies in existence, but not one of them has survived to demonstrate that life insurance can be permanently conducted in defiance of the laws of mortality, which apply with equal and immutable force to life insurance operations whether carried on by insurance companies or by mutual benefit associations.

Time and mathematics have so conclusively proved the unsoundness of the assessment system, in fact, that a license can no longer be obtained from either the Dominion or the provinces, with one or possibly two exceptions, to carry on a life insurance undertaking on such a basis. Why the imprimatur of Government incorporation and license should be obtainable anywhere in this enlightened age for the operation of the unsafe assessment system of life insurance is a mystery.

In the old days, before sound insurance principles were generally understood either by our legislators or the public, many of these assessment associations flourished for a time and attracted a large membership by the appeal of cheap rates. Instead of maintaining the legal reserves necessary to pay their certificates in full at maturity, they depended upon the willingness of their members to pay assessments on the death of a fellow member, just as these latest exponents of assessmentism are doing.

They used to boast that these reserves were not needed, because there would be sufficient "new blood" always coming in to keep the death down to a low enough figure to render such provision altogether unnecessary. Members were told that they could save a lot of money by keeping the amount of these reserves "in their pockets".

What happened? Notwithstanding the most strenuous efforts to obtain "new blood" and to keep down the death rate by lowering the entry age for new members, etc., the average age kept going up, with a corresponding increase

in the death rate and a like increase in the number and amount of the assessments required from the members, until the cost of this so-called insurance became so high that new members could no longer be attracted, and those who remained had to shoulder the deficit accumulated over a period of years, or quit.

This assessment concerns then failed by the score, with great loss and hardship to their members, as many of them lost not only what they had paid in, but were left without any protection at all, and often at a time when they needed it most and could not get it elsewhere on account of their age or state of health.

In every case where they did not go out of existence altogether, these assessment associations and fraternal societies had to be entirely reorganized on a legal reserve basis. This process also involved no little loss and hardship to the members, as their rates were raised in many cases to such an extent as to be prohibitive, thus freezing them out entirely, or the amount of their certificates was so scaled down by liens and loans as to reduce their protection to near the vanishing point.

Such has been, and such will be, the inevitable result of all attempts to conduct a life insurance undertaking on other than an actuarial basis. That is, without the necessary legal reserves to protect the insurance contracts issued, there is a steadily growing deficit being piled up, so that when the inevitable reorganization forced upon such an organization by the operation of the laws of mortality, the existing members at the time of the reorganization must make up in some way the accumulated deficit. They are left carrying the bag, as it were, while those who died early or dropped out may have had their protection below cost for the time being.

For those who are depending upon such schemes for life insurance protection, the moral is to get out while the getting out is good and replace their certificates with policies in a legal reserve life insurance institution. As a matter of fact, it is cheaper in the long run to buy legal reserve insurance than assessment insurance, and you also avoid future loss and disappointment.

## INSURANCE INQUIRIES

Editor, Concerning Insurance:

I would very much like to receive your opinion and advice on the following:

I have recently been approached by the Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis, Minnesota, U. S. A., to invest money by way of purchasing a twenty year bond at a cost of \$74.00 per year per thousand with interest compounded at 5½% per annum, the bond amounting in twenty years to \$2,713.00. This appears to be a very attractive investment, especially in the way of making provision for old age. The only objection that I have is that it is a foreign company and its future depends, of course, on it being well managed. Moreover, you will notice by the financial statement which I am enclosing herewith that the bulk of the assets consist of first mortgage lands on city real property.

On the other hand, I can purchase from the Canadian Government a last survivor annuity of \$1,000.00 a year commencing at the age of sixty and guaranteed for ten years at a cost of \$487.60 a year. This, of course, will not return as much as the money in-



**NORTHWESTERN MUTUAL TORONTO MANAGER**

G. G. Cash, Toronto Manager of the Northwestern Mutual Fire Association, whose net admitted assets in Canada were increased during the past year from \$781,752 to \$988,693, while the surplus in this country was increased from \$246,514 to \$474,135. Mr. Cash is an experienced and well-equipped insurance man. He was four years with the Sun Insurance Office, two years with the General of Perth, as Chief Clerk, five with the Scottish Metropolitan as superintendent of the Central Ontario Branch, and for the past seven years has been in charge of the business of the Northwestern Mutual in the Toronto district.

vested in the Investors Syndicate which would give me practically a similar income at that age by investing now a similar amount each year and in addition, I would also have the principal. But, the Government plan gives absolute security.

I would very much like to have your opinion as to what investment of the two you would consider more advantageous, and also as to the soundness of the Investors Syndicate.

—S. J. S., Lethbridge, Alta.

As between the purchase of a Certificate of Investors Syndicate of Minneapolis and the purchase of a Dominion Government Annuity, if absolute security is desired I should recommend the Government Annuity, but if ordinarily strong security is satisfactory, the Investors Syndicate Certificate will answer the requirements.

With total assets of \$38,810,115, and a surplus and unimpaired capital of \$1,394,885 over all liabilities, the financial position of Investors Syndicate is undoubtedly a strong one, so that its Certificate holders are more than ordinarily well protected.

One of the features of its operation in Canada to which exception was formerly taken was the fact that no deposit with the Government was maintained in this country for the protection of Canadian Certificate holders. But I have recently been officially informed that the Syndicate now maintains deposits of Canadian bonds, approved by the Provincial Government authorities, as follows: Saskatchewan, \$20,000; with Toronto General Trusts Corp'n.; Ontario, \$40,000, with Toronto General Trusts Corp'n.; British Columbia, \$25,000, with Provincial Treasurer; Alberta, \$35,000, with Provincial Treasurer. Where the securities are held by the Toronto Provincial Treasurer. Where the securities are held by the Toronto General Trusts, they are held, it is stated, under the direction and supervision of the Provincial Government officials.

While these deposits do not afford the same amount of protection given policyholders in a regularly licensed life insurance company, for example, as in the latter

## SIXTY YEARS of PROGRESS

1871

1931

### STATEMENT FOR 1930

New Assurances Paid for.....\$705,678,000  
Total Assurance in Force.....\$2,863,701,000  
Surplus and Contingency Reserve \$36,532,000  
Assets.....\$588,733,000  
Liabilities (including Paid-up Capital Stock).....\$552,201,000

**SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA**

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

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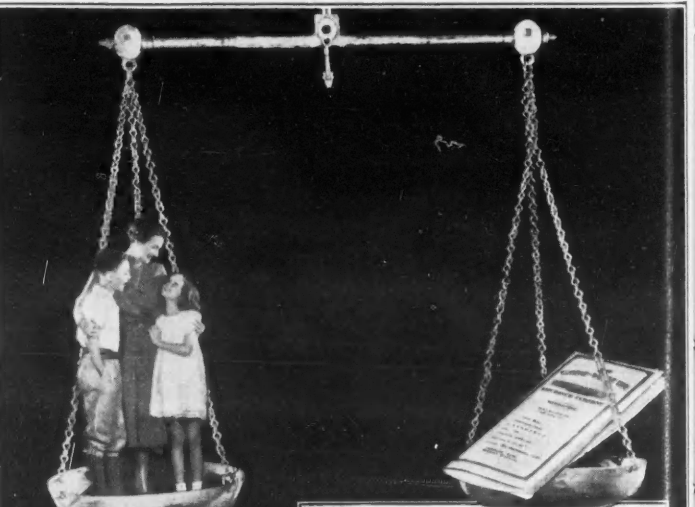
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A LIFE INCOME for your wife! An education for your children! A generous "clean-up" fund to pay off mortgage and debts! These are the three valuable protective features offered by

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## OUTSTANDING CANADIAN INSURANCE FIRM CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY

Though it was as far back as in 1872 that Samuel Shaw was appointed Toronto chief agent of the Mercantile Fire, and in 1877 that Joseph B. Reed was made Toronto chief agent of the Liverpool & London & Globe, it was not until May 1, 1906, that Geo. B. Shaw and Lt.-Colonel Le Grand Reed, sons of these founders, together with Charles B. McNaught, son of the late Col. W. K. McNaught, formed the present firm of Reed, Shaw & McNaught, insurance brokers, now known throughout Canada from coast to coast as one of the largest and best-equipped organizations of its kind in the business, anywhere, with unsurpassed facilities for handling all lines of coverage. On May 1st of this year the three principals celebrated their 25th year together as partners. A memorial of the occasion is reproduced above.

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case the full reserve must be maintained in Canada on all policies in force here, they do give more protection than is usually furnished by companies of a similar type and add considerably to the security afforded its Canadian Certificate holders.

Editor, Concerning Insurance:  
Is the Pilot Insurance Co. a safe company to do business with? Do they make satisfactory settlements with clients?

—J. N. R., Strathroy, Ont.  
Pilot Insurance Company is regularly licensed, with a Government deposit for the protection of

policyholders, is in a sound financial position, and safe to insure with.

Claims against it can be readily collected, and it enjoys a good reputation for fair treatment of policyholders.

It has been in business since 1927, and at the end of 1930 its total assets were \$649,727, while its total liabilities except capital amounted to \$327,708, showing a surplus as regards policyholders of \$322,018. The paid up capital is \$267,930, so there is a net surplus over paid up capital, reserves and all liabilities of \$54,088.

## WHERE BRITAIN STANDS

(Continued from Page 33)

States for a capital amount of \$4,600,000,000 which, funded with an average interest over sixty-two years, of 3.3 per cent, left her total liability to the United States at \$11,105,965,000.

Faced with the necessity of assisting the unemployed or of allowing them to starve, British national and local governmental authorities accepted the responsibility of providing schemes of vocational training, expanding social services and forms of direct unemployment relief at the expense of national and local public funds.

To meet her liabilities, taxation was increased until Britain became the most heavily taxed of all major countries. British Treasury figures show that local taxation increased from £78,985,000, in 1914 to £176,543,000, in 1923, while national taxation increased in the same period from £163,029,000 to £744,738,000. Between 1913 and 1927, the proportion of British national income taken for taxes increased from 7 per cent to 20 per cent.

As an indication of the taxation burdens under which British industry has been laboring since the war, the Association of British Chambers of Commerce estimated that, in 1929, per capita taxation in Britain amounted to £15.15d against £7.90d for Germany and £5.13.6d for the United States.

It is essential, in attempting to appraise Britain's post-war achievement, that such considerations as have been outlined should be borne in mind. Innumerable appraisals have been attempted, many of them in the gloomiest possible terms.

When, however, outstanding factors on both the debit and credit sides of the account are considered dispassionately, it may well be doubted whether Britain's reserve strength and positive achievements since the war have been as widely appreciated as they deserve to be.

ON THE debit side of the account probably no single factor has received greater attention, both in Britain and abroad, than her post-war unemployment problem. Official British unemployment statistics are published each week and periodical increases have been quoted as unanswerable evidence of Britain's economic decline.

From a "normal" average, over the five-year period before the war, of approximately 500,000, the number of British unemployed grew after the war until, at the end of 1921, it amounted to 2,037,501. Twelve months later it was reduced to 1,464,266.

At the end of 1928 it was 1,330,560 and subsequently, aggravated by the world depression, it has increased to approximately 2,600,000 compared with approximately 500,000 in Germany and more than 6,000,000 in the United States.

Britain's unemployment problem obviously is a grave one, as is that of other industrial countries. The British unemployment statistics, however, are doubtful evidence of general economic decline, particularly as they obscure the fact that while unemployment has been greater than before the war, so has employment.

At the end of 1929, actually 800,000 more persons were employed in British industry than in 1913, up to that time a record year. It is estimated, too, that of 2,000,000 unemployed, last year, at least 800,000 were out of work less than a month.

Moreover, the population of Britain has increased by approximately 3,000,000 since the war and normal emigration, owing to depressed conditions abroad, has been checked. It is estimated that if the rate of emigration recorded in 1912 and 1913 had continued since the war, 1,600,000 persons, who remain in the country, would have emigrated.

FREQUENTLY quoted as further evidence of British decline is what, erroneously, is called the "dole". The "dole" in fact is the British national system of compulsory unemployment insurance to

which contributions are made by employers, employees and the State.

Owing to the fact that unemployment has increased to a greater extent than the provision made for it in the actuarial basis of this insurance scheme, the unemployment fund is in debt to the British Treasury to the extent of \$335,000,000.

Since the inception of the scheme, its operation has been subject to searching, non-political investigation, in particular, allegations of widespread abuses in applications for benefits being examined. The findings of the investigators indicate that such widespread abuses as have been alleged do not exist.

It should be borne in mind that the unemployment insurance scheme is compulsory, that payments made to the unemployed are limited and the right to them carries with it a number of safeguards, including the necessity of registration at the government Labor Exchanges and of acceptance of suitable employment when offered.

As to the general effect of the scheme, the Balfour Committee of Industry and Trade reported after thorough investigation: "Both from the point of view of general social welfare and also from that of industrial and commercial efficiency, our opinion is that the scheme has amply justified its establishment."

Appropriations from public funds, for contributions to unemployment insurance or other forms of unemployment relief, have been made since the war in most Western European countries.

In general, they are based upon acceptance of the view that unemployed persons are not necessarily unwilling to work, that, as a solution of the unemployment problem, artificial stimulation of production in a world depressed by over-production is worse than useless, and that, finally, it is the community's social and moral responsibility to see that its unemployed do not starve.

SUCH considerations underlie the British system and the German unemployment insurance system, which, in some respects, resembles it. However, while the British system is sufficiently comprehensive to cover the majority of industrial workers, the German system at present results in payment of relief to only 2,600,000 of a total of 5,000,000 unemployed in that country.

This having proved inadequate, an expert commission appointed by the German Government, recently recommended additional measures of unemployment relief, including enactment of a law instituting a five-day working week and the reduction of hours of labor in Germany to forty a week.

Unemployment in Britain has been most marked, since the war, in those industries which were abnormally expanded for war production, in those adversely affected by the development of the second industrial revolution and by the rise of nationalistic sentiment abroad. The units hit the hardest have been the great basic exporting industries—coal, shipbuilding, cotton and iron and steel.

Whereas, before the war, British coal production steadily increased until, in 1913, it amounted to approximately 287,400,000 tons, it had declined, by the end of 1930, to 243,000,000 tons. Before the war, about 35 per cent of the total production was exported or shipped as bunker fuel, the remainder being used for domestic consumption.

Both exports and domestic consumption have declined, the value of exports from approximately £51,000,000, in 1913, to £46,000,000, in 1930. It is estimated that more than 200,000 British miners are unemployed, a number equal to more than one-sixth of the total employed in the coal mines in 1913.

Added to other factors which have been mentioned, the decline in coal exports, which, before the war, accounted for four-fifths of

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Issuing Sickness and Accident Insurance to Members of the Masonic Fraternity Exclusively.

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**THE DOMINION LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY**  
HEAD OFFICE - WATERLOO, ONTARIO

# POOL STRUGGLE SHIFTS

## Ottawa Now Scene of Assault By Hundred Percenters Following Decision By Saskatchewan Court

By F. C. PICKWELL

Manager of Saturday Night's Winnipeg Bureau

THE Saskatchewan Court of Appeal has decided unanimously that the Grain Marketing Act, as submitted to them by the provincial government, is invalid. The well reasoned verdict is based on sound constitutional precedents and provides neither surprise nor disappointment, beyond a section of hundred percenters clamoring for monopolistic trading privileges.

The main judgment was rendered by Mr. Justice W. F. A. Turgeon, in the absence through illness of the Chief Justice, Sir Frederick Haultain. Concurring opinions were also given by Mr. Justice James McKay, Mr. Justice P. E. MacKenzie and Mr. Justice W. M. Martin.

The true significance of this judgment may not be apparent to

readers beyond the prairie provinces, where so much radical legislation has been sponsored in recent years by agrarian political organizations. The proposed Grain Marketing Act is the result of insidious and aggressive propaganda in Saskatchewan for over two years, aimed at what has been termed a one hundred per cent. compulsory pool.

The movement was first started in Saskatoon by the left-wing radicals, known as the United Farmers of Canada. The pool executive, as a body, declined to climb on their band wagon till within the last year, though some directors had been active as campaign orators. Serious reverses to voluntary policies intensified the agitation for exclusive control of all grain produced in Saskatchewan. Finally the pool officials virtually proclaimed that the voluntary co-operation must be replaced by monopoly.

Last session the Saskatchewan legislature, with faint opposition, decided to pass a bill mildly termed the Grain Marketing Act, which called for a referendum restricted wholly to grain growers within the province. It was decreed that a two-thirds majority of those who actually voted would insure victory for the measure. If fifty per cent. of farmers failed to get out and vote, it would be just too bad. Two-thirds of the fifty per cent. who did vote could carry the day. In that event every producer in Saskatchewan would no longer have any option in the selling or handling of his grain. Competitive trading would be eliminated, with no provision for compensation, and be replaced by a small executive body as dictators.

WHILE this act was passing through its legislative stages an unexpected shock came from the Supreme Court, which ruled as ultra-vires a similar marketing scheme in British Columbia, inspired by the organized fruit growers. Since this was a twin brother in theories the Saskatchewan Government finally decided to secure a verdict from the Court of Appeal, before sanctioning an expensive referendum—serious public opposition having developed meanwhile. The Government then submitted this question to the learned judges:

"Had the legislature of Saskatchewan jurisdiction to enact The Grain Marketing Act, 1931, being chapter 87 of the Statutes of Saskatchewan, 1931, and if not, in what particular or respect has it exceeded its powers?"

The case was later argued at length, for and against, by a battery of pool lawyers and others representing organizations which had developed in opposition to the proposed monopoly, in restraint of trade and personal liberty. On April 27th the Court of Appeal in Regina confirmed the recent judgment given by the Supreme Court. Four outstanding judges declared the Grain Marketing Act invalid, because, briefly, the provincial legislature attempted to interfere with the regulation of trade and commerce, a Dominion matter; to restrict civil rights, under federal jurisdiction; and to impose direct taxation, which is under Dominion control.

What the reaction will be to pool advocates of dictatorship is not clear. Leading officials have intimated that an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court. Since that body preceded the Saskatchewan court in a confirmatory judgment on the British Columbia Fruit Marketing Act, there would not appear to be much hope along that avenue. The only alternative is the Privy Council. But the writer understands Australian interests have appealed cases of a similar nature, without success.

The remaining courses are applications to Ottawa for enabling legislation, and demands for a federal board of control—or, as two prairie premiers have been clamoring for, a "pegged price" for wheat by the federal government. The prime minister has already expressed quite clearly his opinion on pegging wheat prices, and his judgment is confirmed by the admitted failure in that connection by the United States Government Farm Board. In fact, there are numerous established precedents along this line, covering

similar tragic reactions in various countries, as pointed out in these columns. The agitation for a federal grain board, in reality, is aimed at the same goal.

IT IS the writer's opinion that the prairie grain growers' troubles will never be solved through mass political manipulation, rather than individual initiative. Too much agitating along that line by modern agrarian leaders is largely responsible for present ills,—and false hopes. A much more constructive suggestion is made by Mr. R. A. Wright, president of the Association Opposing Compulsory Pool, in Saskatchewan. He thus points to safer and more promising channels:

"The decision of the Appeal Court is the only one that could be expected in a British country. It is extremely gratifying to us as an association to know that the proposed compulsory pool is a danger completely averted. The duty of the grain producer is now clear. He must organize immediately in preparation for the future, with its tremendous economic problems that must be faced, and faced squarely. He must prepare some scheme for the amelioration of his own condition, with organization of action and co-operation of effort as the basis."

Much public interest has been manifested in pool aspirations and experiences. For that reason it may be worth while to quote some outstanding extracts from the carefully prepared judgment on the proposed Saskatchewan Marketing Act, giving a small pool executive monopolistic control of all wheat or grain produced in that province.

Hon. W. F. A. Turgeon says, in part:

"I think that the legislation is invalid, and that this invalidity is so substantial and so extensive as to render the enactment ineffective for any practical purpose. The main purpose of the act, as I view it, is to regulate trading in Saskatchewan grain in such a manner and on such a scale as to constitute an encroachment upon exclusive legislative jurisdiction of the Parliament of Canada, in respect to the regulation of trade and commerce. It is of the essence of a partnership that its members should be bound together voluntarily, that is by contract; and a company is an expansion of a partnership, an association still voluntary, but in which the members are constantly changing.

"While the Saskatchewan Grain Co-operative undoubtedly lacks the fundamental characteristic of an ordinary statutory company, and while it is given rights and powers very different from, and very much in excess of anything that the common law attaches to corporations created by charter, it must be remembered that the legislature is supreme in matters over which jurisdiction has been conferred upon it by Sec. 92 of the B.N.A. act; that is, all matters of a local nature in the province, and that in legislation in respect to a corporation it can draw upon the power given to it not only by a strict reading of Clause 11, but also by the other enumerated clauses of that section, and notably Clauses 13 and 16.

"So, while speaking of a company and of the common law rights of corporations, in creating in fact a monopoly, and interfering seri-



### REPORTS HIGHER INCOME

Further expansion in operating profits has been reported by President John Irwin of the McColl-Fontenac Oil Company for the fiscal year ended Jan. 31. Due, however, to higher fixed charges and increased reserves for depreciation, per share earnings on the common were lower, amounting to \$1.43 as against \$1.91 the previous year. The company's report shows remarkable expansion during the year.

—Photo by "Who's Who in Canada".

ously with the property and contractual rights of individuals, it would not be invalid for those reasons alone, if it were confined to a subject wholly within the limits of the jurisdiction of the legislature; if, being as it is, an act to control and regulate trade in a commodity, it had confined its operation to transactions having their beginning and end in the province, so as to affect business pursuits elsewhere only incidentally and indirectly, if at all.

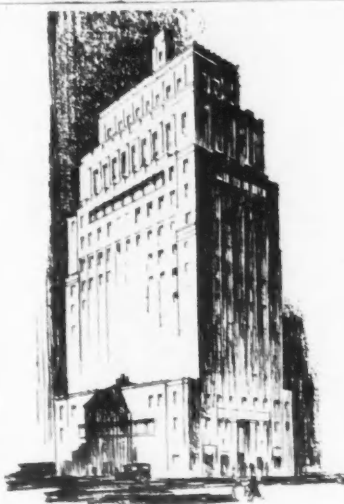
"It seems clear to me that, although this organization is called a company, and although certain parts of the Companies' Act is to govern its proceedings, the real result of the legislation is to set up a public body empowered to regulate the trading in Saskatchewan grain, both within and without the province, to the total exclusion of the owners of the grain, and of all other persons with whom such owners would otherwise be at liberty to deal, in respect both to local and to extra-provincial transactions."

THE setting up of such a public body Mr. Justice Turgeon found in referring to the judgment of Mr. Justice Duff on the British Columbia case, constitutes deduction from moneys payable to growers, which the Saskatchewan Grain Co-operative would be empowered to make for a reserve and for the acquisition of elevator facilities, as a tax. "I have no doubt," he says, "that the deductions of three per cent. of the selling price and of one per cent. per bushel which the Grain Marketing Act authorizes the board to make, are taxes."

Referring to judgments before him Mr. Justice Turgeon points out that it has been established beyond dispute that Parliament can pass legislation wholly aimed at the regulation of trade and commerce, and based entirely on the power given to it by clause 2 in section 91, so long as such legislation does not attempt to regulate civil rights within the provinces.

"The Saskatchewan Grain Co-operative is given the status of a corporation. All the grain growers of the province are made members of the Pool. All grain, with the minor exceptions (for feed and seed) to which I have already referred, must be delivered to the Pool to be sold by the Pool. The powers of the Pool are to be exercised and its business managed by the board of directors, referred to in the act as the board. The powers in question are, among other things: (1) to receive, buy, sell, store, hypothecate, handle, insure and transport grain and all documents of title to grain, and to do these things either as principal or agent or as factors; (2) to carry on all kinds of business as connected with the producing, buying and selling, etc., of grain and grain products; (3) to warehouse grain and, in connection with this, to acquire and operate all classes of grain elevators and mills within and without the province; (4) to deduct from the selling price of all grain (a) the costs of marketing it, (b) an additional sum not to exceed 3 per cent. of the gross selling price, as a reserve to be used for any purpose or activity of the Pool, and (c) a further sum not to exceed one cent per bushel, to be used by the board for the pur-

(Continued on Page 39)



## OPEN AND TENANTED

ARCHITECTS Building opened last week on schedule, over 80% rented to highly desirable tenants on leases ranging from three to fifteen years. Other leases are pending.

Revenues from present rentals are understood to be in line with original estimates which placed total net revenue slightly in excess of 2 1/4 times interest charges on the Company's 6% First Mortgage Bonds.

Independent appraisals indicate that the land and completed building have a value equivalent to over \$2,200 for every \$1,000 bond outstanding.

Currently quoted at 98 to yield over 6.20% we recommend these bonds as a sound, attractive investment.

Further particulars upon request.

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MONTREAL OTTAWA QUEBEC LONDON ENG.  
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107

# CORPORATE TRUST SHARES

## Why is THIS Fixed Trust So Popular?

DURING 1930, a time of depression in the security markets, Corporate Trust Shares established a record for sales. More of these shares were issued by the trustee and purchased by investors in 1930 than those of any other trust in any single year!

Why? Because Corporate Trust Shares are based on a sound, scientifically-selected list of stocks the investment quality of which is instantly apparent. Because the trust plan is simple, easy to understand and eminently fair to the investor. Because the investor's interests are protected by many important features—such features as a fixed base rate of return stabilized by an interest-bearing cash reserve fund which may be drawn upon to tide over depression periods, a practical accumulation plan designed to avoid overbuilding the investment in one or a few of the underlying stocks, and the absence of a confiscation clause permitting unclaimed investors' funds to be paid over by the trustee to the sponsors.

Present conditions offer an unusual opportunity to purchasers of these shares.

Price about \$5 3/4 per share

To return approximately 11 1/2 %

This dividend is stabilized by a reserve fund of 50c per share. The offering price of CORPORATE TRUST SHARES is based upon current market prices of the deposited stocks, at odd-lot prices and 100 share lot brokerage commissions, and the proportionate aggregate amount of accumulated cash and other property (including the Reserve Fund) held by the Trustee, plus an allowance for expenses of issue and expenses and profits of distribution.

Full details on request

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Kindly forward me, without obligation, complete information on Corporate Trust Shares.

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AMONG CANADA'S WESTERN COALFIELDS

Efforts of the Dominion to become more independent of foreign sources of coal supplies, both by extensive development and tariff protection, have increasingly attracted the attention of all citizens. Geographic difficulties and freight rates are still obstacles in the way of greater use of Western fuels but steady progress is being made. Illustration shows a mine at Mountain Park, Alberta, in a setting entirely different from that of the average coal field.

—Photo by Canadian National Railways.

## BRITISH BANK SUPPORT

First Year of Plan for Aiding Industry Not Notably Successful—More Liberal Policy Needed

By LEONARD J. REID

Assistant Editor of The Economist, London

THE British Bankers' Industrial Development Company is now one year old. Born in April, 1930, and heralded by a fanfare of trumpets proclaiming a new institution which would link up the "City" with the depressed basic industries, would ensure that sound schemes of rationalisation would not lack financial support, and would materially assist the rehabilitation of Britain's major industries, the newcomer has so far been publicly associated with only two rationalisation schemes, of which the outcome has been two public issues.

Yet the Company was not ploughing entirely virgin soil. Its formation had been preceded in November, 1929, by that of Securities Management Trust, a subsidiary of the Bank of England. The function of the Trust is "to assist in forming schemes for reconstruction and reorganisation", a function previously undertaken by a department of the Bank of England. The Bankers' Industrial Development Company was presumed to have the special function of arranging the financing of schemes drafted or approved by the Trust. The Company's shareholders are the Securities Management Trust and the great banks and issue houses; its directorate includes leading merchant bankers; its advisory board represents other financial interests. Yet despite the work done by the Bank of England prior to its formation and its powerful connections, the results produced have been meagre.

THE two industries in which rationalisation schemes have so far been announced with which the Bankers' Industrial Development Company has been associated, are cotton and shipbuilding—the Lancashire Cotton Corporation and National Shipbuilders' Security, Ltd. Both have made public offers of debenture stock under the auspices of the B.I.D. The ship yards issue, which was successful, was of 5% stock issued at 95 and redeemable at par in 31 years, interest and sinking fund being secured by a levy of one per cent., on the contract price of vessels over 300 feet length.

The Lancashire Cotton Corporation offered 6½% six-year debentures at 97½%, interest guaranteed by the Sun Insurance Office for five years. The necessity for a frank avowal that profit earning capacities of the Corporation could not yet be estimated, and that therefore a guarantee was called for, accounted for the failure of the issue—about 80% of which was left with underwriters.

For this result no blame can be attached to the issue houses responsible. It was obvious that

where the sponsors of the issues were so hesitant, the investing public in its present cautious mood would not be attracted merely by a high yield. It is not so obvious why there was ever a necessity for a public issue. The circumstances appear to be eminently those in which for the time being the banks might have supplied the funds required, the public issue being deferred until conditions were more propitious and some experience of the working of the combine enabled at any rate tentative estimates of profits to be given.

Such operations are common enough in the activities of British merchant banks, and Continental commercial banks, and if cautiously undertaken, very profitable to their conductors. The banks, too, have the resources to finance such operations. Between March, 1930, and March, 1931, the deposits of the nine leading English joint stock banks rose from £1,682 million to £1,726 million. At the same time, with depressed trade, advances fell from £975 million to £919 million. The surplus resources were poured into British government stock, investments rising from £252 million to £321 million, and into bills, mainly Treasury Bills, the banks' portfolios rising from £161½ million to £238½ million.



NEW PERIOD AHEAD

W. C. Herring, Chief Sales Executive of General Motors of Canada, Ltd., who has been attending conventions of all General Motors dealers in the eight zones across the Dominion, first general conventions of the kind since the decentralization of the sales organization. Mr. Herring's message to industry generally, following these meetings, is one of optimism. He said 1930 will prove to have been a rock bottom year, and added that if men in the automotive industry worked conscientiously, taking advantage of every opportunity Canada offers at this time, the present year would usher in the beginning of five of the most profitable years motor car dealers have ever experienced.

THUS, on the one hand, the banks are embarrassed by an accumulation of deposits for which they have difficulty in finding profitable outlets. On the other, the depressed industries move but slowly, if at all, towards the implementing of rationalisation schemes, and where they do so are apparently handicapped by inability to obtain necessary new capital.

For this neither side is entirely free from blame. In some instances industrialists are slow to appreciate the benefits of rationalisation at all; in more, they naturally hope that rationalisation will mean first and foremost a reduction of the sacrifices they themselves are called upon to make. Moreover, in an unfortunate number of cases the nominal owners of an industry have already seen their debts exceed their assets, and can move only with the approval of their creditors—for the most part the banks.

The Bankers' Industrial Development Company has, according to its own officials, adopted the passive policy of leaving the initiative in submitting schemes to the industries themselves, while, as the public issue referred to above demonstrated, it has not always had the co-operation of the great banks to the extent that was hoped. The banks are in the position of suffering still, for unwise assistance to industry in the past, a position which leads naturally to an excess of caution in the present. The extent to which that assistance was given indicates that there is no unwillingness on the part of the leading British banks to help industry to the fullest extent, but that the past results have been so unfortunate also indicates that they are not yet adequately equipped to make the best use of the resources they command. This deficiency is fundamental.

WITH the levelling out of national wealth the power of the great financial families is passing to the commercial banks with their thousands of depositors of all classes. Power brings responsibilities. The Bankers' Industrial Development Company is the natural medium to assist the banks in the acceptance of these responsibilities to the best advantage of British industry. Banking opinion is coming to realise that care for liquidity of assets is not the sole criterion of loan policy, though it is in British practice undoubtedly the most important. It is therefore hoped that the forthcoming report of the MacMillan Committee which has for some time been considering these problems will give a lead in this direction and that the second year in the existence of the B.I.D. will prove more fruitful than the first.

## CLAUDE-NEON LIGHTS

### THE LIGHT OF MODERN ADVERTISING

The growth of Neon as an illuminant for outdoor advertising purposes has been apparent to the most casual observer. The Neon system is now rapidly being adopted for indoor illuminating purposes.

Claude Neon General Advertising Limited and its subsidiaries dominate this business in Canada.

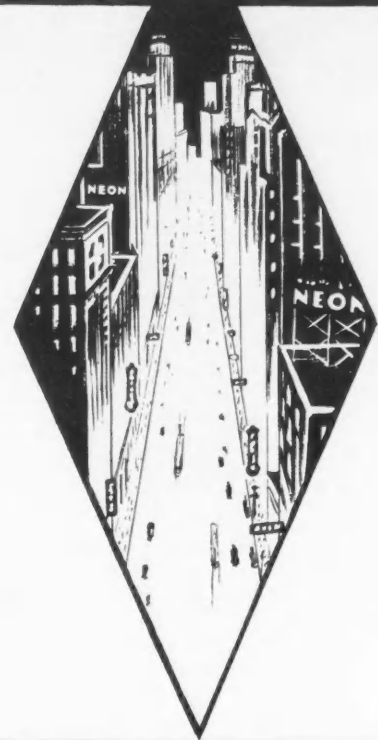
We offer the Preferred Stock of this Company, carrying a share for share bonus of Common at —96 and accrued dividend to yield 7.25% plus transfer tax.

Those interested in the profitable possibilities of this investment may obtain descriptive circular upon request.

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### McColl-Frontenac Oil Company, Limited and Subsidiary Companies

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET JANUARY 31st, 1931

ASSETS			
CURRENT AND WORKING ASSETS:			
Cash in Bank and on Hand.....	\$	244,779.24	
Bonds and Stocks (less Reserve).....		228,546.90	
Accounts Receivable.....	\$1,924,388.42		
LESS: Reserve for Bad and Doubtful Accounts.....	334,872.79	1,589,515.63	
Inventories of Merchandise and Supplies.....	3,147,259.37	\$	5,210,101.14
INVESTMENTS IN AFFILIATED COMPANIES AND LOANS AND MORTGAGES (less Reserve).....			
			1,040,313.55
DEFERRED CHARGES:			
Insurance, Taxes and other Prepaid Expenses.....	\$	241,281.35	
Bond Discount and Expense.....		777,068.32	1,018,349.67
FIXED ASSETS:			
Land, Buildings and Equipment, at cost.....	\$16,333,679.80		
Premiums paid on Purchase of Subsidiary Companies Capital Stocks, Trade Marks, Processes and Goodwill.....			
Balance as at January 31st, 1930.....	7,685,316.87		24,018,996.67
			\$31,287,761.03
LIABILITIES			
CURRENT LIABILITIES:			
Accounts Payable and Accrued Liabilities.....	\$	655,285.86	
Bond Interest Payable.....		195,300.00	
Income Tax Reserve.....		155,287.44	\$ 1,005,873.30
DEFERRED CONTRACT LIABILITIES.....			
			470,491.05
MORTGAGES PAYABLE.....			
			432,275.53
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS FRONTENAC OIL REFINERIES LIMITED, 6½%, 1942.....			
	\$1,000,000.00		
LESS: Held by McColl-Frontenac Oil Co. Limited.....	989,900.00		10,100.00
RESERVE FOR DEPRECIATION.....			
			1,504,032.53
FIRST MORTGAGE COLLATERAL TRUST CONVERTIBLE 6% BONDS DUE 1949 (Total Authorized Issue \$25,000,000.00).....			
			9,765,000.00
*PREFERRED STOCK:			
6% Cumulative Sinking Fund Preferred Shares of \$100.00 each (Authorized issue 100,000 Shares).....	\$8,205,300.00		
DEDUCT: 2,015 Shares held for Redemption.....	201,500.00		8,003,800.00
COMMON SHARES AND SURPLUS:			
Authorized issue 750,000 Shares without Nominal or Par Value:			
Issued and Subscribed for (less 3,610 Shares purchased and held by Subsidiary Company at cost).....	\$8,800,083.25		
496,390 Shares.....		132,432.01	
LESS: Balances unpaid on Employees Subscriptions.....		\$8,667,651.24	
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT:			
Balance, January 31st, 1931.....	1,428,537.36		10,096,188.60
NOTE—A dividend of Fifteen Cents per share on the Common Shares has been declared payable March 14th, 1931.			
			\$31,287,761.03

\* Redeemable at 105 on any dividend date after 30 days notice.

APPROVED ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD:

J. IRWIN, Director.

P. A. THOMSON, Director.

AUDITORS' REPORT TO THE SHAREHOLDERS:

We have examined the books and accounts of McColl-Frontenac Oil Company Limited and its Subsidiary Companies for the year ending January 31st, 1931, and have obtained all the information and explanations which we have required; and we certify that, in our opinion, the above Consolidated Balance Sheet is properly drawn up so as to exhibit a true and correct view of the state of the Company's affairs at January 31st, 1931, according to the best of our information and the explanations given to us and as shown by the books of the Companies.

PRICE, WATERHOUSE & CO.,  
P. S. ROSS & SONS

Auditors.

Montreal, April 15th, 1931

#### Statement of Profit and Loss and Surplus Account Year Ending January 31, 1931

Profits from Operations and Income from Investments.....	\$2,449,546.25
DEDUCT:	
Reserve for Depreciation.....	\$450,000.00
Reserve for Bad Debts.....	154,928.00
Dividends paid on Shares of Subsidiary Companies.....	5,235.35
Amortization of Bond Discount.....	39,198.96
Bank and Other Interest.....	35,874.74
	685,237.05
	\$1,764,309.20
DEDUCT ALSO:	
Interest on Bonds.....	522,038.17
Net Profit for the year before providing for Income Tax.....	\$1,242,271.03
Provision for Income Tax year ending January 31st, 1931.....	50,287.44
	\$1,191,983.59
Dividends paid on McColl-Frontenac:	
6% Preferred Stock.....	480,237.00
	\$ 711,746.59
Dividends paid on Common Shares—four quarterly dividends of fifteen cents per share each up to December 31st, 1930.....	
	208,181.85
	\$ 413,564.74
ADD: Surplus Balance at January 31st, 1930.....	
	\$1,373,246.49
LESS: Reserve for Investments in Affiliated Companies and Adjustments affecting prior years.....	358,273.87
	1,014,972.62
Surplus balance at January 31st, 1931.....	\$1,428,537.36



## Price Brothers & Co. LIMITED

President: JOHN H. PRICE  
 Vice-President: J. LEONARD APEDAILE  
 Secretary-Treasurer: H. E. PRICE  
 SIR ION HAMILTON BENN, Bt.,  
 SIR HERBERT S. HOLT  
 SIR KEITH W. PRICE  
 A. C. PRICE  
 G. G. ALLEN  
 W. S. HOFSTRA  
 A. J. PRICE  
 A. J. BROWN, K.C.  
 V. M. DRURY  
 HARTLAND B. MACDOUGALL

### ANNUAL REPORT

For the Eleventh Fiscal Period from 1st March, 1930 to 28th February, 1931

To the Shareholders:  
 Your Directors have pleasure in submitting the Accounts of the Company (and its Subsidiary Company) for the Eleventh Fiscal Period of the Company's operations, (i.e., from the 1st March, 1930, to the 28th February, 1931).

The Profit for the Year amounted to \$3,308,954.10  
 To which falls to be added—  
 The Balance brought forward from the previous year 2,725,174.51

Leaving a Net Balance to be carried forward of \$6,034,128.61

From this has been deducted—  
 Bond Interest \$ 706,121.66  
 Allowance for Depreciation of the Company's Properties and Depletion of Timber Limits on usual basis 1,240,604.24  
 Distribution among shareholders—  
 Preferred 6½% \$431,318.87  
 Common 2½% 853,664.00  
 1,284,982.87  
 3,231,708.77

Leaving a Net Balance to be carried forward of \$2,802,419.84

The erection of "Price House" was completed on 1st May last and that part of it not occupied by the Head Office Staff has been rented to desirable tenants. The total cost was slightly over \$1,250,000, and appears under the item "Investments". The general condition of the physical Assets of your Company has been well maintained out of Revenue, while the usual allowances for Depreciation of Properties and Depletion of Timber Limits have been made. All Inventories have been taken on the usual conservative basis. Considering the conditions existing in the Lumber Industry, the returns from your Company's Lumber activities have been satisfactory, with collections good, while practically no stock remains on hand. Adverse conditions persist in the Newspaper Market. While the price has been maintained during the year under review, the demand is decidedly sluggish. Only a readjustment of general conditions throughout the Industry is likely to improve matters. We feel your Company is well equipped to maintain the present strain and to profit by the improved conditions when they arrive. We have to record, with deep regret, the death of Mr. James M. McCarthy, a Vice-President of your Company for many years. The Auditors, Messrs. Creak, Cushing & Hodgson, C.A., and Messrs. George A. Touche & Co., C.A., retire at this time and, being eligible, offer themselves for re-election.

On behalf of the Board:

JOHN H. PRICE,  
 President

Quebec, 27th April, 1931.

### CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

At 28th February, 1931

ASSETS	
CURRENT:	
Cash in banks and on hand	\$ 61,267.50
Accounts Receivable, less Reserve	3,285,996.47
Inventory of Paper, Lumber, Raw Materials, Stores, Supplies, etc.	4,842,584.38
Advances on account of Logging Operations, Season 1930-31	1,133,138.95
INVESTMENTS	9,323,987.30
CASH IN HANDS OF TRUSTEE FOR BONDHOLDERS	5,477,042.05
FIXED:	55,149.86
Real Estate, Freehold and Leasehold Timber Limits (less Allowance for Depletion), Water Powers (Developed and Undeveloped), Mills and Milling Plants, etc., including Movable Plant, Tools and Equipment	64,326,249.59
DEFERRED CHARGES TO OPERATIONS:	
Insurance, Taxes, etc.	226,870.01
Approved on behalf of the Board:	
JOHN H. PRICE, Director.	
J. LEONARD APEDAILE, Director.	
	\$79,409,298.81

LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	
CURRENT:	
Bank overdrafts	\$ 158,241.32
Bank Loans (Secured)	2,175,000.00
Other Loans	1,580,818.50
Accounts Payable	700,236.90
Bond Interest and Other Accruals	134,007.26
FIRST MORTGAGE SIX PER CENT TWENTY YEAR SINKING FUND GOLD BONDS DUE 1st FEBRUARY, 1943:	
Authorized	\$25,000,000.00
Issued	\$15,000,000.00
Less: Redeemed and Cancelled	3,486,400.00
RESERVES:	
General Depreciation	\$ 8,246,719.82
Insurance	101,666.61
Employees' Pensions	44,322.59
CAPITAL SURPLUS	8,392,709.02
CAPITAL STOCK:	2,671,465.97
Authorized:	
100,000 Shares of \$100.00 each 6½%	
Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock	\$10,000,000.00
500,000 Shares of \$100.00 each Common Stock	\$50,000,000.00
	\$60,000,000.00
Issued:	
70,000 Shares of \$100.00 each 6½%	
Cumulative Redeemable Sinking Fund Preferred Stock	7,000,000.00
Less:	
4,024 Shares Redeemed and Cancelled	402,400.00
65,976 Shares Outstanding	\$ 6,597,600.00
426,832 Shares of \$100.00 each Common Stock, fully paid	42,683,200.00
PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT	49,280,800.00
	2,802,419.84
	\$79,409,298.81

NOTE: Contingent Liability in respect of Bills under Discount \$ 77,000.00

### PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

For the Year ended 28th February, 1931

To Bond Interest	\$ 706,121.66
" Allowance for Depreciation and Depletion	1,240,604.24
" Dividends Paid—Preferred Stock	431,318.87
" Dividends Paid—Common Stock	853,664.00
" Surplus, per Balance Sheet	2,802,419.84
	\$ 6,034,128.61
By Surplus at 28th February, 1930	\$12,725,174.51
" Profits from all Sources	\$3,308,954.10
	\$ 6,034,128.61

## WHERE BRITAIN STANDS

(Continued from Page 35)

the volume of British exports, has adversely affected the British shipping industry. Moreover, owing to war losses and the stimulation of shipbuilding in other countries, notably the United States, France and Japan, Britain's share in the world's shipping has been considerably reduced. Against a total increase in the world's mercantile fleet of 50 per cent since 1913, the British mercantile fleet has increased less than 12 per cent. However, in many important respects the efficiency of the British mercantile marine has been increased, much old tonnage having been replaced by modern ships, and Britain retains leadership in the world shipping industry.

BEFORE the war, the British cotton manufacturing industry was dependent for its prosperity upon ability to export 80 to 90 per cent of its production, and its exports, in fact, represented 30.6 per cent of the value of all British manufactured exports.

British cotton manufacturers depend for their raw materials upon imports. During the war, both the import and export trades were dislocated, cotton manufacture was increased abroad, especially in the East, and, after the war, British manufacturers suffered severely from fluctuations in the price of the raw material.

As a consequence, the steady progress made by the British cotton trade before the war has been reversed. Exports of cotton piece goods declined from 784,796,000 yards, in 1913, to 457,348,000 yards, in 1928, while the value of all cotton manufactures in Britain fell from £126,000,000, in 1913, to £88,000,000, in 1930.

Far-reaching schemes of reorganization are at present being carried out in the cotton industry and these, together with the very important effect of the truce in India—by far Britain's chief market in this respect—make the outlook for the industry much more promising than it has been for some years.

Similarly, reorganization now under way is expected to bring improvements in the British iron and steel industries which have recorded declines in both production and exports since 1913.

On the credit side of the industrial account, a number of important factors are to be noted. Thus, while the coal industry has been depressed, the production of electrical machinery and supplies has doubled since 1913, and the output of central electric stations has doubled since 1918.

A comprehensive scheme for the electrification, under central control, of the entire country is making conspicuous progress and promises to be of enormous benefit to British industry, generally.

Another important post-war development is that of the British artificial silk or rayon industry, which has increased its production approximately 1700 per cent since 1913. Similarly, automobile production in Britain increased nearly ten-fold between 1912 and 1928, while the number of motor transport undertakings in the country has increased more than eleven-fold since 1916.

Important advances have also been made in aviation, road and harbor development, building construction, banking, insurance, and the chemical industries, among others.

ALTHOUGH British exports declined in value from \$3,089,000,000 in 1913, to \$2,661,820,390 in 1918, while, in the same period, United States exports increased in value from \$2,484,000,000 to \$6,149,088,000, it is notable that an opposite trend has since manifested itself.

At the end of 1930, while United States exports had declined in value to \$3,850,000,000, British exports had increased to \$3,287,666,125. On a per capita basis, Britain is still the foremost exporting country in the world.

The firmness of British government securities, even during the worst periods of post-war depression, the manner in which Britain has met her war-debt obligations, her great national wealth and extensive foreign investments alike attest her fundamental financial strength.

Britain was the first of the Allied Powers to fund her debt to the United States and by the end of last year she had paid this country \$1,845,828,298 against \$465,400,691 paid by France and \$84,223,796 paid by Italy, our next largest debtors.

In respect of the total amount

of her national wealth, Britain easily retains second place among all countries, the United States being first. The latest Bureau of the Census estimate for the United States placed the national wealth, in 1922, at \$320,803,862,000. The National Industrial Conference Board estimated that, in 1928, it had increased to \$360,100,000,000.

The latest available estimate for Britain is for the year 1925 and amounts to \$119,200,000,000 compared, in the same year, with \$60,000,000,000 for France and \$59,500,000,000 for Germany, which ranked third and fourth, respectively.

Bearing in mind that the population of the United States is nearly three times greater than that of Britain, it will be seen that there is little difference between the nominal per capita wealth of the two countries. Inasmuch as important items in the estimates, notably real estate, have considerably higher values placed upon them in the United States than in Britain, it is possible that on a per capita basis of real, rather than nominal values, Britain is the wealthiest nation in the world.

IN THE amount of her foreign investments, Britain retains undisputed leadership. Despite the obstacles to her progress in this respect during the war and the temporary embargo enforced in 1925-6, the total amount of her private long-term foreign investments in 1929 was estimated to be nearly \$20,000,000,000, compared with a corresponding estimate for the United States of \$13,500,000,000.

The post-war period in Britain, as was to be expected, has been one of searching self-criticism. British and foreign commentators have joined together in criticism of British manufacturers, bankers, trade union leaders, industrial workers and politicians alike.

Various proposals, of a more or less drastic nature, have been claimed to be essential for restoration of British pre-war prosperity.

In particular, considerable support has been found for plans involving abandonment of Britain's free-trade policy and imposition of tariffs either for increasing the national revenue, protecting home industries or strengthening Empire ties, or for all three purposes combined.

It is sometimes overlooked that the type of adverse criticism so much in evidence since the war was equally familiar before the war and, indeed, throughout Britain's history as a great commercial nation.

Similarly, the agitation for changes in Britain's tariff policy goes back at least as far as the early part of the century when the late Joseph Chamberlain resigned from the British Cabinet to press his campaign for "Tariff Reform" involving preferential tariffs, reciprocity in Empire trade and retaliation, where necessary, in the case of foreign countries. It is among former supporters of the Chamberlain proposals that the present agitation for similar tariff changes arouses greatest enthusiasm.

At the same time, several prominent former free traders have been converted to plans involving less drastic modification of the free trade policy. On the other hand, a majority of both the Labor and Liberal Parties adhere to free trade and the present British Government is definitely committed to it.

Whatever the outcome of this and other controversial issues, it is clear that Britain's post-war achievement has been much more considerable and that her fundamental economic strength is much greater than her pessimistic critics allow. The British, as Mr. Winston Churchill recently claimed, are "still a substantial people."

### The Royal Bank of Canada

DIVIDEND NO. 175

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend of three per cent. (being at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum) upon the paid-up capital stock of this bank has been declared for the current quarter, and will be payable at the bank and its branches on and after Monday, the first day of June next, to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 30th day of April.

By order of the Board,  
 M. W. WILSON,  
 General Manager.  
 MONTREAL, Que., April 14, 1931.

### RELIANCE GRAIN COMPANY LIMITED

Preference Dividend No. 14

Notice is hereby given that a dividend for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, at the rate of 6½% per annum, will be paid on June 15th, 1931, to preference shareholders of record at the close of business on May 31st, 1931.

By order of the Board,  
 Dated at Winnipeg, A. W. GIBB,  
 April 14th, 1931. Secretary

### Loblaws Groceries Co. Limited

NOTICE is hereby given that quarterly dividends of 20 cents per share on the Class "A" shares and 20 cents per share on the Class "B" shares of the company have been declared for the quarter ending May 31st, 1931, payable on June 1st, 1931, to shareholders of record at the close of business on May 12th, 1931. The transfer books will not be closed.

By Order of the Board,  
 D. URQUHART,  
 Toronto, May 1, 1931. Secretary

### Dividend No. 214 Hollinger Consolidated Gold Mines, Limited

A dividend of 1% on the outstanding Capital Stock of the Company has been declared payable on the 20th day of May, 1931, on which date cheques will be mailed to shareholders of record at the close of business on the 6th day of May, 1931.

DATED the 29th day of April, 1931.

L. McVOR,  
 Assistant-Treasurer

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## LETTERS

Financial Editor,  
SATURDAY NIGHT,  
Toronto, Ontario.

Dear Sir: My attention has been called to an article in a recent issue of SATURDAY NIGHT entitled "A Temporary Protection for Wheat", by Mr. B. K. Sandwell.

In this it is asserted that the proposal of a reasonable depreciation of the Canadian currency is "too radical for the great majority of Canadians, including even Mr. Woodsworth, who takes the astonishing ground that a confiscation of part of the income of specific classes of investors, including the holders of government bonds, farm mortgages, bank stocks, railway stocks and the like, would be less inequitable and less disturbing to the public confidence than a mere repetition of the embargo on gold shipments which has already been employed on two separate occasions in our recent history."

Nowhere, that I can recall, have I objected to a reasonable depreciation of our currency; nowhere have I made any such statement as above attributed to me.

I have pointed out that, owing to the increased purchasing power of the dollar, in paying interest charges the members of the debtor class are required to pay in commodities almost twice the amount they did at the time the debts were contracted, and, that while owing to the transfer of mortgages or bonds there might be individual hardship to the present holders, on the whole it would be only common justice that the face value of such mortgages and bonds would be cut in two. I have added that if such a procedure would create too great a protest, that the same end could be obtained by the even more far reaching process of inflation.

Further, I have urged that such action should be supplemented by a larger and more steeply graded income tax.

Neither inflation nor scaling down of our debts would, in my judgment, be "confiscation"; it would be so far as debt repayment purpose is concerned, simply a re-valuing of the dollar to make it conform to present price levels. In the case of inflation, of course, other economic effects—some advantageous, some possibly dangerous—might result. On balance, it seems to me that the result would probably be beneficial.

I am glad that Mr. Sandwell has brought forward the suggestion which, also, has been advocated in the House by Mr. G. G. Coote.

Yours sincerely,  
J. S. WOODSWORTH,  
House of Commons, Ottawa.

Financial Editor,  
SATURDAY NIGHT,  
Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of your paper, in an article by A. W. Blue regarding Ontario's Natural Gas (well written and comprehensive) Nature is reproached for her niggardliness in the matter of native fuel supply for Ontario.

The writer has a theory not entirely fantastic, and thinks that Nature has been very kind to the Southern Ontario area by furnishing gas originating in the United States to replace billions upon billions of cubic feet produced by Canadians in the past forty years.

According to geologists, the gas found in the lower Silurian horizons (Clinton and Red and White Medina formations) originated in lower Paleozoic beds and, through faults and fissures, found its way upward and into nature's pipelines of the Clinton and the Medinas, consisting of porous dolomites and sandstones.

Due to the monoclinical tilting of these formations to the south under Lake Erie and extending into the Appalachian Basin of the United States where these sand horizons are deeply buried, it would appear that a vast drainage or contributing area will assure Ontario free foreign fuel for generations to come through northward migration of Uncle Sam's gas.

A careful analysis of the Ontario Natural Gas situation disclosed by the very comprehensive reports of Col. R. B. Harkness of the Ontario Department of Mines, shows interesting data for the natural gas operator, particularly as to performance of the gas wells and their average initial open flow production and rock pressure. Gauge readings of representative wells indicate a long and profitable life.

Both SATURDAY NIGHT and Mr. Blue are to be complimented upon the article for bringing the matter

to the attention of Canadians who should profit through Ontario natural gas development.

The article created much interest in Buffalo and if the theory of the writer should be generally accepted it would not be surprising to see the enterprising Yankees buy up some of your best gas lands, develop them and sell Uncle Sam's wayward gas to the Canadians duty free.

Yours truly,  
A CANADIAN-AMERICAN,  
Buffalo, N. Y.

## Pool Struggle Shifts

(Continued from Page 36)

pose of acquiring such elevator facilities as the board may consider necessary; (5) to take delivery of grain anywhere in Canada under such conditions as the board may determine, and (6) enter into contracts with any persons or any government in any province or country for the purpose of extending the co-operative system of marketing.

"All grain must be delivered to the Pool within such time, at such place and in such manner as the board may determine. Penalties in the form of fines are imposed upon all persons who sell or deliver grain, or who accept or receive grain for sale, or who induce or assist others to sell or to deliver grain, otherwise than in accordance with this provision.

"In order to provide the board with the means of securing evidence of breaches of the act, power is given to it to require all railway companies and other common carriers to furnish it with copies of all bills of lading, way bills, receipts and other documents respecting any shipment of grain originating in the province; and all elevator operators and other warehousemen are obliged to keep, and to produce to the board, for inspection when required, a record of all deliveries of grain made to them, showing the date of the delivery and particulars of the shipper and the consignee. Penalties are imposed upon all persons and companies who fail to observe these provisions.

"The growers are to be represented at meetings of the Pool by delegates, to be elected by themselves, and the growers are also to elect the board of directors. The machinery for these elections is to be set up in the Articles of Association, except that the first election of delegates and directors is to be conducted by the board of directors of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wheat Producers, Limited,—that is, the present Saskatchewan Wheat pool. . . . The board takes possession of the grain the moment it becomes an article of commerce, and the owner is made to stand aside until his grain has been disposed of and he receives its price, less the board's deductions."

THE outstanding fact, in Mr. Justice MacKenzie's opinion, is that each enactment attempts to set up a corporate body to control the marketing of certain produce beyond the confines of the province in which it arises, which, he says, a provincial legislature has no right to do. Less than twenty per cent. of the Saskatchewan crop of wheat is absorbed by consumption within the province, the rest being exported to terminal elevators without the province and distributed principally overseas, where prices are world prices. About one-half the present export marketing is done by the wheat pool, which also owns about one-third of the elevators in the province. The remainder has been disposed of mostly through local elevators in other companies, whose chief places of business are without the province.

"It is manifest from reading the whole act," rules Mr. Justice MacKay, "that its object and intention is to create a compulsory monopolistic corporate body, in place of the voluntary pool, for the purpose of getting possession of all grain grown in the province of Saskatchewan."

"It is clear that the main object the act has, in directing the delivery of all grain to the company, save and excepted by it, is that the said company may have the exclusive right to sell grain grown within the province, and the exclusive right to export and sell most of said grain beyond Saskatchewan, through its board, without the consent or instructions of the owner,—who has nothing to say as to how, where, when, or at what price his grain is to be sold."

MR. JUSTICE MARTIN comes to the conclusion that as "at least 70 per cent. of the total grain crop of the province is exported, some to other provinces and some

of it to foreign countries, and as the object of the act is stated to be to secure wider markets, the field of the body created by the statute is not limited to the province, but indeed must extend not only to the other provinces of Canada, but outside the Dominion as well.

"A Saskatchewan farmer might wish to export his grain to the United States. The act would prevent him from so doing. While the act did not in direct language pro-

hibit the export of grain, in reality it did by another manner, by making the man who failed to deliver his grain exclusively to the company, subject to the penalties imposed. The legislature cannot accomplish indirectly what it cannot do directly."

The next political act in this melodrama will no doubt be staged in Ottawa, and a flood of organized western oratory in behalf of monopoly, rather than free trade, may envelop that fair city at any time.

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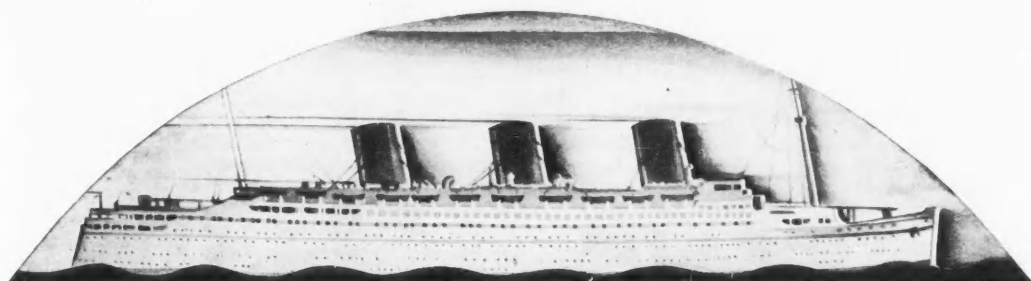
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